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THE FRONT PAGE

WE ARE engaged in the perfecting of an invention which we believe will add greatly to the happiness of millions of our fellow-men. It is merely another new gadget to be added to those already in use on automobiles, but we believe that it will fill a long-felt want. We propose to call it the Growler.

It is merely a new type of noise-producing machine, but it is to differ radically from the existing types, all of which are designed to convey the idea that the horn blower wants somebody to do something—usually to get out of the way. The Growler, by its radically different intonation, is intended to convey the idea that its operator strongly disapproves of something that has already been done. Unlike the present horns, which sound only towards the front, the Growler will project its vocal manifestations both forwards and backwards at will, thus enabling one to express one's opinion of the man who nearly side-swiped us going in the opposite direction, as readily as of the man who cut-in in front of us and crowded us off the lane. Its sound will be the acoustic equivalent of "cocking a snook". We expect to sell about a hundred million.

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AMERICANS ARE SPORT LOVERS

WE SPENT some days last week in the United States, during which we gathered an overwhelming impression that the only things that mattered in the world were the results of a number of competitive struggles going on at the time. Most of these were between various Democrats and Republicans for various high offices of state, but by far the most important—which was fortunately finished and determined before we left the country to return home—was between two baseball teams for the honor of being world champions of that interesting and highly systematized game. It appeared to us that the feelings of the American populace about these two widely different classes of events were practically identical; that what appealed to them was the sporting character of the conflict, and that nobody had any really serious belief that greater destinies, for the United States and for the world, might hang upon the elections than upon the ball games. And it appeared to us further that this might, in a democracy, be a sign of considerable health and vitality.

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OPTIMISM'S NEW FORM

THE traditional optimism of the Americans is very far from dead. It has merely taken a new form. It now amounts to a belief that the heaven-sent destiny of the United States is so glorious that the country can actually prosper without, so to speak, getting back into a state of prosperity. It can, to use a characteristic Americanism, be on relief and like it; in fact it is on relief and it does like it. The chief thing that worries it now is a mild fear lest relief may destroy the sporting character of the political conflict, by placing an undue preponderance of voting power in the hands of the party controlling the federal government. It is not exactly a fear that this would result in bad government; the American knows that he has bad government, and has ceased to let that fact disturb him. It is rather a fear that a continuance of relief may cause the great national sporting event of the presidential election to resemble rather the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race than the world's series baseball games—to be too definitely fore-ordained to victory for the patronage-administering Democratic party. And that would be terrible.

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THE REPUBLICANS PAY

REPUBLICANS are naturally indignant that the Democrats should profit by the accident that the relief system—caused by a depression almost wholly created by Republican policies—has grown up under a Democratic Administration. But their indignation takes odd forms. They do not complain of the spending of vast sums of money by the government to provide relief. But they do complain that the idiotic relief recipients are apparently extending their gratitude to the Democratic politicians who are collecting and paying out this money rather than to the Republican taxpayers (the big taxpayers are mostly Republican) from whom it is being collected. This seems highly illogical. There is no virtue in paying taxes, which is an entirely involuntary action. There is a lot of virtue in the wise imposition of taxes; but the Republicans, who were in power during the whole nine years immediately preceding the depression and the first three years of the depression itself, showed that they had neither the wisdom to avert the depression nor to mitigate it when it came; and their statements of policy do not suggest that they would do much in the way of taxing themselves to alleviate its results if they were in power now.

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ELECTORS ARE NOT ALARMED

THIS revival of American optimism is all in favor of the Democrats. If the Americans were really frightened about the economic or political results of the W.P.A. system, they would vote for a change. But there is no indication of any such alarm. The "sporting event" attitude towards politics does not tend to cause electors to look very seriously into the future. The United States may very possibly be engaged at this moment in building up a new and characteristic American type of socialism—which will obviously be national socialism as against communism, and may even have some characteristics of a mild Fascism;—and Governor Landon may be the



"AFTER THE RAIN." Camera Study, by H. F. Kells, 17 O'Connor St., Ottawa, Ont.

sole and rather inadequate obstacle to that process. But the Americans are not alarmed. They have no political maxims of later date than the Civil War; and none of the Founding Fathers or the pre-War statesmen warned them against either socialism or Fascism, so they have no real fear of these things. Grover Cleveland saw the perils of a huge political pay-roll; but he is not among the American prophets, and Republicans are not disposed to make him one.

Anyhow, if socialism is the child of high protection and high finance in an illegitimate liaison, as seems possible, who are the Republicans to repudiate the infant, even if it is adopted by the Democrats?

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WHAT DOES HEPBURN KNOW?

WE WISH that if Mr. Hepburn knows anything particularly outrageous about the management of the forests of Ontario under past Conservative administrations he would go ahead and show it up, instead of merely threatening to show it up if the Conservatives dare to criticize the management of the forests of Ontario under the Hepburn administration. In fact, to tell the truth, we wish Mr. Hepburn would abandon this cocky-schoolboy method of dealing with accusations against his administration altogether, and would cease treating the affairs

of Ontario as if they were a hockey game with a very inefficient umpire, who could be relied upon to give his decision for the side making the most noise. We do not greatly care whether there was or was not corruption or inefficiency under past Conservative administrations, and at this late date we imagine that the great majority even of Conservatives do not much care either, and would suffer no great grief if Mr. Hepburn went ahead and told the worst he knows. We shall be greatly surprised if Mr. Rowe can be blackmailed into silence about present-day conditions by any threats of revelations concerning the conditions of several years ago.

We are all for the investigation of anything that needs to be investigated. So, if we remember right, was Mr. Hepburn three years ago. There was no suggestion then in his campaign speeches that the ancient wrongdoing of Conservatives was to be used merely as a means of avoiding inquiry into the more recent conduct of Liberals. Not in the least. He was going to hew to the line, and the chips were going to fall all over the place. So far, although he has repeatedly announced the possession of positive knowledge of the most dreadful doings by his predecessors—and has fired innumerable civil servants upon the pretext that they were connected with these dreadful doings—he has not, so far as we can recall,

(Continued on Page Three)

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

WELL, it was a foregone conclusion. A New York team won the World Series.

An American scientist says that the world will ultimately rust to death. He has evidently based his conclusion on a detailed examination of world ideals.

Anyway, we can all cheer up. The rust is yet to come.

Through sleepers from London to Paris are now ferried across the English Channel, thus permitting traveling British diplomats to dream on.

Technicolor films provide the last word in escapism, people looking at Marlene Dietrich through rose-colored glasses.

You can tell that business is getting better. Customers are no longer regarded with astonishment.

The vote that the Democratic party is angling most anxiously for is, of course, the former vote.

The food shortage is growing so acute in Germany that the Nazis may yet be compelled to eat their words.

It was hard to tell whether those blank looks noticeable everywhere Tuesday morning were due to too much Thanksgiving turkey or to the fact that people were trying to get some meaning out of "the new gold standard".

Frankly we cannot understand Canada making preparations for national defence. There is nobody mad at this country except Premier Aberhart.

A psychologist says that people are more stupid than they used to be. Well, if our ancestors seemed brighter it was because they weren't called upon to comprehend the international monetary system.

Esther says that 1937 promises to be a big year what with King Edward being crowned and she celebrating her twenty-second birthday.

"APPLE PIE"

BY J. E. McDougall

NANCY would not come out from behind the chair. Looking through the open spaces in its back she could see the visitors, and she felt safer there. They could see only her large brown eyes and a few curls.

"Come now, Nancy," her mother coaxed, "don't be a silly little girl. Mr. and Mrs. Protheroe have come all the way from England to hear you recite 'Apple Pie'. What will they think of you if you act like that?"

Nancy knew perfectly well that she should come out, but somehow she couldn't. Through the back of the chair she could see the tea things and the sandwiches and cakes, and behind them the mantel with the china ornaments, and, on the piano the picture of Uncle Tom who had been in the War. Through the window of the dusky dining-room the vines in the back garden were drowsing in the Sunday afternoon quiet. Now and then she let her eyes travel over the trouser legs and skirts of Mother and Father and Mr. and Mrs. Protheroe. Mr. Protheroe was a big man in rough brown clothes. About twice as big as Father, he had a heavy gold watch chain in his vest. She kept looking at the watch chain.

"Come along, Nancy," said Mr. Protheroe in a heavy, funny way of speaking. "I'll show you my pretty watch."

He took it out of his pocket and dangled it at her. Nancy quickly returned her gaze to his feet. Her Mother was speaking.

"I don't know what's got into her," she said, "she's never like this as a rule. I don't think it's a thing that should be encouraged. If you let them have their way at such times it gives them a false sense of their own importance, I think, don't you, Mrs. Protheroe?"

MR. PROTHEROE was a big woman, too, and she was dressed in things that rustled when she moved. She had a large face with some hair on it. She nodded to Nancy's mother and smiled un-easily.

"I'm so disappointed," Mother said to the visitors. "She's been looking forward to seeing Mummy's friends from England for so long. She even insisted on wearing her new shoes."

Nancy's father helped himself to another sandwich.

"I think perhaps it would be the part of wisdom to discourse upon some other topic for an interval," he said.

They all began to talk at once, using words that Nancy did not understand. When she looked at their faces she could see that none of them was paying any attention to her. She began to study the faded flowers in the carpet at her feet, and then her shoes. They had been bought the day before and they were very pretty.

The grown people kept on talking in their own language and Nancy dared another glance at Mr. Protheroe. He was looking the other way. His rough clothes had a comfortable atmosphere about them. He had a brown face that was full of creases and very blue eyes. His grey hair had a way of standing up straight that was frightening at first but after a while it seemed very nice. He was the one who was doing most of the talking. Perhaps he would really like to hear her say "Apple Pie". After a few minutes she found herself going slowly over to his chair. As no one spoke to her she touched his sleeve timidly. He looked around. Nancy put out her foot.

"See my new shoes," said Nancy.

But Mother's voice was upon her.

"No, Nancy, Mr. Protheroe doesn't want to talk to little girls that are sulky. He only likes little girls that recite nicely when they are asked to. Now if you will just recite 'Apple Pie' nicely once, then you can show Mr. Protheroe your new shoes, and perhaps you might have a little piece of cake, too."

BUT she just couldn't. The chair was a long way off now and she looked hopefully at Father's face, but he was shutting himself off with his grown-up look. She stood perfectly still for a minute. She said the first line over to herself: "Apple Pie 'our cheese'."

"Come now, Nancy," said her Mother. "Stop pulling up the skirt of your pretty dress. You'll get it all rumpled."

Nancy's lower lip began to protrude. And suddenly she began to cry.

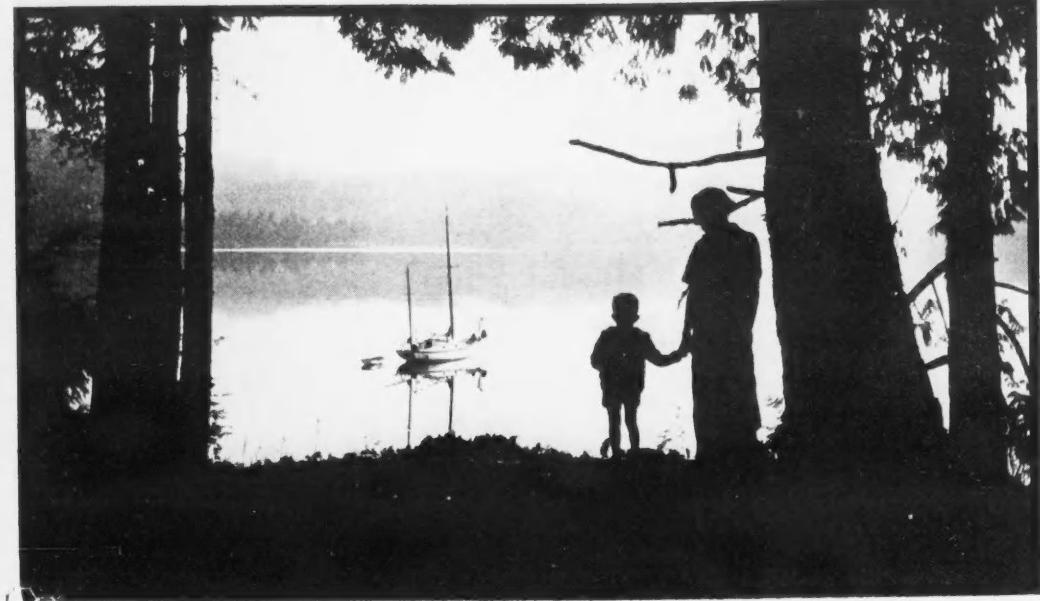
"Please don't pay any attention to her," said Mother. She came over to Nancy's side and led her out into the hall.

"Mother doesn't want to be cross, Nancy," she said, "but you've really been a very naughty little girl. I'm afraid you'll have to go up to your room until the visitors have gone."

Nancy climbed up the stairs very slowly, pulling herself up by the bannister.

In her room she shut the door behind her. From below she could hear the rumble of their voices and the tinkle of the tea things where they were talking like grown-ups. *I think perhaps it would be the part of wisdom, it gives them a false sense of their own importance, all the way from England.* Perhaps England was even further away than the summer cottage at the lake. She found that she was wrinkling her dress again and very carefully smoothed it out. Pressing it very firmly with the palm of your hand you could make the wrinkles go away, but then they came back again. It was the prettiest dress she had ever had. She took the hem of the skirt gently between her fingers and thumbs and spread it out wide. Suddenly she bent over and kissed it.

"MISTY MORNING." Honorable Mention Photographs, by Alex. Gillespie, 1990 Fairfield Road, Victoria, B.C. They were taken about seven a.m. at Sooke Harbor, Vancouver Island. In the photograph on the right, taken a few minutes later than its companion, the first breeze of the day is springing up and blowing the mist from left to right out of the harbor.



THE FUTURE OF COLONIZATION IN CANADA

BY NICHOLAS IGNATIEFF

COLONIZATION work in Canada is only in its infancy. An immense amount of work is yet to be done. Those already on the land must be taken off the dole. New colonization and new immigration will probably soon follow. There is an increasing agitation for Empire migration. But it is ridiculous to talk of bringing in new settlers while thousands of them throughout Canada are on relief and there is absolute lack of any efficient colonization system or service.

The reasons why ultimately colonization must become so important should be apparent. Canada still possesses vast areas of undeveloped agricultural lands. In the period from 1905 to 1929 the country underwent a phase of rapid development. During much of that time very special circumstances contributing to its prosperity existed. As a result the growth was believed to be extravagantly haphazard. The country became urbanized rapidly, built up a huge superstructure of services, and developed a surprisingly high standard of living. Much of this prosperity and development was due to the inflow of outside capital which was released for use in Canada after developments slowed up in the U.S.A. and for including up the productive equipment of this country during the war. In the modern world of increasing nationalism and militarism there is no reason to believe that as much surplus capital will be available for investment in Canadian development, at least for some years to come. It is probable that this country will have increased difficulty in supporting its tremendous overhead of services and standards of living above the world average. Increasingly the burden of its economic superstructure will fall on the comparatively few primary producers, and an adjustment is bound to take place. The country will have to establish a wider base upon which to rest this superstructure of government services, huge railway systems and urban civilization all designed for a much larger population than the present one.

Moreover one has to consider the danger of a growing number of nations being infected with the ambitions and militaristic virus of Fascism, leading them to demand those parts of the world which they consider suitable for colonization and development, and there can be little doubt that the British Empire will sooner or later become the butt of their attacks.

ALL THIS leads one to the conclusion that Canada will need to undergo a period of considerable colonization and land development. Many of her people will be forced out of urban employment back to the land by weight of circumstances, and immigration, in conjunction with Empire settlement or from other suitable sources, will probably take place.

To those who might say, "What is the use of putting more people on the land when our farmers are finding it hard enough to make a living as it is?" it should be pointed out that if it were not for the burden of debt which most farmers are carrying they could make a good living at the prevailing prices, and much of the debt and excessive costs of production are due to artificial over-expansion in land prices, extravagant equipment before the depression, and heavy taxation. New colonization could avoid much of this and gradually come to share in carrying the burden of overhead.

Besides the two aspects of colonization which are presented by a back-to-the-land movement and new immigration there is yet another and more pressing one still in connection with the rehabilitation of the drought areas in the West. It appears fairly certain that some sections of Southern Saskatchewan and Alberta, which even in normal periods provided only an occasional crop but which at the preceding high grain prices could allow of a fair standard of living, can no longer support a farming population. It is beyond the means of Government to keep whole communities in large areas on relief year after year and the problem will be to decide whether it is more economic to undertake vast irrigation projects or provide new homes for these farmers. Because of the wealth Canada still has in undeveloped land, a considerable amount of re-colonization will probably take place.

FOR all this work of colonization and land development which is becoming urgent there has been very little preparation or forethought.

In the past one could colonize with little organization or system. When there was prosperity and abundant work it did not matter whether the new settlers stayed on the land or drifted away into the cities. When there was abundant capital for railway and road development it did not matter whether a community settled here or there leaving large intervening unsettled areas. But these times have past. Today it does matter very much whether colonists, and especially new immigrants, will stay on the land

or drift into the cities to compete for jobs that are not available, and there are no excessive funds for road building. Yet conditions of recent colonization in the North indicate that no real thought has been given to organized modern colonization and no agency capable of handling it is in existence.

In recent years the two main agencies for handling immigration and colonization have been the railway systems and the several Provincial Governments. The Soldier Settlement Board presents a rather particular case.

THE public is suspiciously critical of the immigration and colonization activities of the railways. There is a general feeling that in order to raise their revenues out of fares the railways by means of unscrupulously attractive propaganda enticed every conceivable type of immigrant into this country and dumped them on the land to fend for themselves as best they could, with the result that many undesirable types were brought in and a vast number did not stay on the land and cluttered up the labor market. This is past history; new regulations and policies make this type of immigration impossible, and as an estimate of the colonization work of the railways this is probably too hasty a view. People do not sufficiently realize that there is no prosperity for either of the railway systems, after all, a successful and prosperous population; unsuccessful colonists are as much of a loss to the railways as they are to the country as a whole. However, there is no doubt that with the exception of a few officers who took particular care of their colonization work, the policy of the railways was to do as little as possible for the colonist once he was placed on the land. Any form of organized settlement was considered objectionable and unremunerative paternalism.

There does not seem to be a sufficient realization even yet that the only and final test of successful colonization is: Are the settlers happy in their new environment or not? If not, your colonization has failed, and eventually the most ambitious will move away, while the shiftless will clutter up the land and make nothing of it. And today, with the given morale of the people and with prevailing conditions, a considerable amount of leadership and organization must be undertaken to make people happy under pioneer conditions.

IT IS ridiculous to assume, for instance, that you can take city unemployed in Canada (even more so if you are going to bring them from England), and plant them in isolated homesteads in the West or in the bush up North and expect them to be happy. Ninety per cent of them will crave sociability; the Englishman will crave his "pub"; they will need advice and encouragement, and leadership or any colonization project is bound to fail. There is yet not sufficient realization of this among the authorities connected with colonization, and there is too much glib talk about bringing in thousands of British

families and dumping them in the West. Unless a very different form of colonization organization is adopted this may lead to disaster and strained relations with the mother country.

None of the provincial governments, with the exception of Quebec, have a well co-ordinated and organized colonization department and even Quebec is having its troubles.

What seems to be needed badly is a central agency which would co-ordinate the vast work of colonization throughout Canada, for it is a problem that transgresses provincial boundaries. Obviously, because of provincial rights in land and natural resources, the actual organizations handling colonization must be separate in each Province, but there should be a central agency which would undertake a thorough study of the whole problem throughout the Dominion and would be capable of advising on suitable lands, conditions of settlement, necessary organization in any district and as to what type of settler would fit in best in the particular area. It should be an agency which could provide expert service and direction and could prepare for and handle new colonization projects and immigration.

ONE of the reasons why the establishment of an expert directing agency for colonization is most important is that colonization in the hands of the governments has suffered tremendously from party politics. Continuity of policy is a vital factor in successful colonization. Necessarily it is a slow business, the fruits of which take years to mature. It is most detrimental to any land development project to have continual reversals of policy with changes of administration, and especially if on top of this party patronage enters into the appointment of officials handling colonization. It would therefore be essential to have this central colonization agency of a non-partisan and non-political complexion.

There are several different possibilities in this connection. The Land Settlement Association Ltd., of England, might serve as a valuable example. The Land Settlement Association was formed in July, 1934, at the instance of the Minister of Agriculture, who defined its objects as being "to carry out an experimental scheme for the provision of small holdings for unemployed persons, with financial assistance from the Government."

The association was organized and registered as a limited company under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts 1893-1928. Its membership is open to all interested persons duly elected on payment of a share subscription amounting to only 75c. At present it has a membership of about 170 persons. It is managed by an executive committee of 17 persons of which the chairman is Sir Percy Jackson. Other members of the committee are the Earl of Elgin, Lord Phillimore, Rt. Hon. Christopher Addison and Prof. Scott Watson.

The original terms of the agreement with the Government were that half the money for the project would be raised by public subscription and half by

government grants up to £75,000 for each of three years.

The money raised by public subscription includes donations and non-interest bearing loans. Several large organizations such as the Carnegie Trust subscribed large sums of money.

It was provided that at least 2,000 holdings should be established to make a fair test in different parts of the country, on different kinds of land, with different types of men, producing different kinds of foodstuffs.

THE organization of the land settlement work runs along the following lines.

Applications are considered and the unemployed are interviewed by officers of the association. They are then given fifteen months' training made up of three months' preliminary reconditioning and twelve months' intensive instruction on the holdings. By arrangement with the Unemployment Assistance Board full allowances are paid to the trainees during the whole of this period.

The average settlement is composed of about forty holdings, ranging in size from four to ten acres each. Each settlement is under the charge of an experienced Warden who is responsible for the general well-being and training of the men, the accumulation of the necessary stock and equipment for each holding, and the supervision of an efficient co-operative marketing service.

Each settlement is built around a central farm on which the Warden resides. Here are established the grading and packing and storage plants.

The importance which the association places on the work of the Warden is summarized in this sentence: "Clearly the success of the new form of land settlement upon which the association has embarked depends largely upon the personality, ability and power of leadership of the Warden in charge of each settlement. Upon him rests the immediate responsibility of training the men in the use of land and care of stock and inspiring them and their families with the desire to become independent and contented countrymen."

THE importance of gaining local sympathy and support was early recognized, and each settlement is now managed by a local Advisory Committee drawn from prominent persons in the district, including land owners, farmers, representatives of local authorities, county council officials, agricultural officers and others. These local committees have proved a marked success.

Each holding is supplied with a good house, equipment and stock. The capital outlay is very high, amounting to almost £1,000 per holding. But the intention is not to suffer any loss of capital under the scheme as the settlers, as soon as they are placed on their feet and begin producing after the period of training is terminated, are charged a small weekly amount to repay this capital outlay. In one settlement this amounts to about \$3.50 per week on a ten acre holding.

There are at present 24 settlements in operation in various parts of the country, covering in all 9,183 acres.

It is yet too early to judge as to how successful the association will be in reclaiming for the land miners and industrial workers who have lived on the dole for years, but so far the work of the association has apparently met with considerable success and much enthusiasm.

SOME type of organization such as this, adapted to Canadian conditions and psychology, might be established within the Dominion. If it had the right backing, and especially if the colonization departments of the two railway systems agreed to co-operate, it might well prove the solution of the organization problem of colonization in this country. It would have the advantage of private initiative, absence of political patronage, and continuity of policies, while at the same time having governmental backing and a certain amount of control.

On the other hand, if such an association proved impossible to organize in Canada owing to the lack of public support, a non-partisan, permanent Government Colonization Commission might meet the case. Its object would be to co-ordinate colonization work and experience throughout the Dominion, provide expert guidance, and prepare for and direct new immigration when the time is deemed suitable.

A commission of this kind or a Land Settlement Association could undertake the immediate task of solving the impossible colonization situation which exists along the northern belt of settlement and in tackling the problem of rehabilitation in the western drought areas. It would mark the beginning of a new era of organized and directed colonization in Canada.



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SATURDAY NIGHT

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—History of Canada. October 5-12 OUR DEFENCE POLICY

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Reform: Special committee of twenty-eight members, including Canada, appointed to study question of reform of the Covenant.

EMPIRE

Coronation Committee announced that the coronation oath will be altered to comply with the Statute of Westminster; the committee also recommended that the act of homage in the coronation ceremony, rendered in the past by the Prime Minister of Great Britain, be performed by the Prime Minister of each Dominion. **Trade:** Lord Elbank, president of Federation of Chambers of Commerce of British Empire, told 14th Congress of the federation meeting in New Zealand that results of Ottawa trade agreements had not been equal to expectations and that Empire commercial interests would have to find means of meeting competition of countries with low living standards.

DOMINION

Agriculture: Hon. J. G. Gardiner, minister of agriculture, advised that any further prolonged rehabilitation work in Western Canada be based upon a complete soil survey of the affected districts. Bureau of Statistics estimated Canadian potato crop will be 3,732,000 cwt. below five-year average. **Airline:** A coast-to-coast Canadian air mail service will be inaugurated next summer probably on July 1. Hon. C. D. Howe, minister of transport, announced Civil Service Commission recommended appointment of Dr. W. J. R. Robertson of Merrickville as inspector of civil aviation and the following as assistant inspectors: J. L. Biourneau, Quebec, for duty at St. Hubert airport; E. E. Burlington, Sault Ste. Marie, for duty at Edmonton; William S. Larson, Vancouver, for duty at Lethbridge; Samuel Foley, Hamilton, and John R. K. Math, Toronto, for duty at Ottawa headquarters.

Debt Adjustment: Hon. J. G. Gardiner announced that debt reduction concessions made to Saskatchewan farmers will be available in Manitoba and Alberta whenever similar circumstances exist. **Defence:** Hon. Ian MacKenzie, minister of defence, issued formal statement at Victoria, B.C., outlining Canada's defence policy. He said it is not a "splendid" policy but is based upon the following principles which emerged from various imperial conferences: each self-governing portion of the Empire is primarily responsible for its local defence; the security of Empire is a matter of concern to all its governments; the military action taken at any time in peace or war is a matter for individual decision on the part of each Empire government. He stated Canada's practical defence responsibilities are: maintenance of internal security, preservation of strict neutrality law and order, within our territorial waters in time of peace, protection of our coasts and sea-borne trade in time of war. He pointed out that the accepted general view of defence must be modified as a result of the temporary breakdown of the collective system. Defence department announced award of \$88,000 contract for additions to Royal Military College, Kingston. A Canadian airplane manufacturer announced defence department placed order for ten training airplanes. **Finance:** Federal revenues from all sources increased \$14,748,000 and expenditures for all purposes decreased \$17,000,000 during first six months of fiscal year. **Immigration:** Fifty Czech families with capital of from \$1,000 to \$5,000 per family will settle in Western Canada in sojourn. Czechoslovakian emigration officials said. **Tariff:** By new revenue department ruling goods made in Canada and distributed directly to manufacturers in such a way as to create monopoly, ended tariff protection. Tariff board ruled frozen mixed eggs exempt from sales tax. **Trade:** Exports are 22.3 per cent greater and imports 11.0 per cent greater than last year and manufacturing production increased 9.1 per cent. department of trade and commerce announced. **Radio:** Commission announced plans for 5,000 watt station on Lake Island, B.C. **Railways:** Board of Railway Commissioners refused application of Inter-Canadian Atlantic Railway for permission to discontinue passenger service on Nova Scotia North Mountain branch. **Relief:** Grants-in-aid to provinces will be continued unchanged during third quarter of current fiscal year. Hon. Ernest Lapointe announced. **Veterans Assistance Commission:** Robert Maclennan, British Columbia secretary of Cana-

dian Legion, appointed commissioner to fill vacancy caused by ill health resignation of Brig.-Gen. A. Ross.

ALBERTA

Agriculture: Province's sugar beet crop best in years totalling 200,000 tons; new million dollar sugar refinery opened at Picture Butte. **Capital:** A flight of capital from Alberta was admitted by Premier Aberhart but he declared it occurred the day following newspaper reports that capital was in flight, circulated by his opponents; he denied that the Government intended to attach bank accounts and the contents of safety deposit boxes. **Debt Act:** Order-in-Council exempted following from provisions of Reduction and Settlement of Debts Act: any debt owing or due by debtor living outside province; any debt payable pursuant to a judgment or order in any divorce, judicial separation, or alimony proceedings; any debt owing by a corporation in respect of debentures, bonds or certificates issued by a corporation. Bondholders of the province in England were advised by their committee not to accept partial payments as offered by Alberta Government since acceptance would constitute receipt of payment in full. Two actions started in Supreme Court by Imperial Trust Company to test debt Act. **Unemployment:** Government employment service reported 19,951 jobless, an increase of 60 per cent compared with same week year ago.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Production: Estimates based on provincial government records placed increased production of four primary British Columbia industries, lumbering, mining, fishing and agriculture, at \$70,000,000 in past four years. **Roads:** Construction of new highway from international boundary at Douglas to the new Fraser River bridge planned by provincial department of public works.

ONTARIO

Hydro: Chief Justice Rose reserved judgment in action of Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Co.'s action against O.H.E.P. Commission re contract cancellation until Court of Appeal hands down judgment in Ottawa Valley Power Co.'s parallel action. **Liquor Control:** Although a supreme court decision declares the restrictions of Canada Temperance Act to be of greater force than those of Liquor Control Act the Government will administer the L.C.A. in the C.T.A. counties of Perth, Huron and Peel, basing its action on a more recent county court decision which declares the C.T.A. ultra vires of B.N.A. Act. **Roads:** Hon. Paul LePage, minister of mines, announced Northern Ontario road building program involving improvements or new construction in twenty-seven different districts at total cost of \$500,000. **Welfare:** The Government is seriously considering contributory state health insurance, especially as applicable to low wage-earning classes. Hon. David Croft announced.

QUEBEC

Assembly: First session of Quebec's 20th Legislative Assembly opened. Jean Paul Sauve, Union Nationale member for Two Mountains, appointed speaker. T. D. Bourchard officially named as Leader of the Opposition. Speech from Throne said the Government's policy will toward the protection of "human capital" in order "to properly affirm the priority of human capital over money capital"; agrarian reforms will be the basis of its "restoration plan"; the investigation begun by the Public Accounts Committee will be continued. Sir Thomas Chapais, member of Canadian Senate and Quebec Legislative Council, appointed Government leader in Legislative Council and minister without portfolio in Duplessis cabinet. **Public Service Commission:** Amédée Beaudry, president of commission resigned. Premier Duplessis announced that commission would shortly be abolished.

WOMEN'S SPHERE

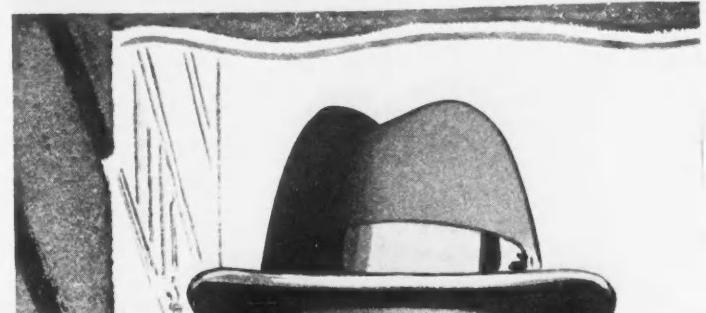
Millinery manufacturers reported that women's heads are on an average larger in Alberta than in any other part of Canada.

EDUCATION

Alberta: Professor W. A. R. Kerr, dean of arts and sciences since 1914, appointed president of University of Alberta to succeed Dr. R. C. Wallace recently appointed principal of Queen's College; Rev. Dr. J. H. A. Holmes, Liverpool, England, installed as dean of divinity at University of King's College, Halifax. **Labrador:** Hon. Dr. Alain Paquette, Quebec Provincial Secretary, appointed member, Lawal University Council. **Quebec:** Dr. R. C. Wallace installed as principal of Queen's University. **Toronto:** Sir William Mulock re-elected chancellor of University of Toronto for quadrennium 1936-40. **Victoria:** Centenary of granting of charter celebrated by Victoria University, Toronto; honorary degree of doctor of divinity conferred upon Lord Tweedsmuir.

OBITUARY

Bindas: Dmytro, Winnipeg, president Ukrainian Labor-Farmer Temple Association of Canada. **Carr-Harris:** Robert, Toronto, president Canada Color and Chemical Co. Ltd. (55). **Cochrane:** Richard J., Ottawa, retired artificial refrigeration expert for federal department of agriculture (75). **Cox:** Harvey, Grenfell, Sask., first mayor of Grenfell (84). **Cran:** James Venters, Toronto, secretary Trans-Canada Mining Corp. (33). **de Rinzy:** John H., Ottawa, artist (85). **Fall:** Col. Alexander Stratford, honorary colonel Perth Regiment (71). **Goforth:** Rev. Dr. Jonathan, noted Presbyterian mis-



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sionary (77). **Graves:** Edwin C., St. Catharines, Conservative M.L.A. for Lincoln (1923-30) (69). **Jennison:** William Franklin, Toronto, retired mining engineer and authority on geology of Maritimes (78). **McDonald:** Hon. Charles, Vancouver, senator (69). **McGibbons:** Dr. Peter, Bracebridge, Conservative M.P. for Muskoka-Ontario 1917-21 and 1925-35 (54). **McKenzie:** Norbert Joseph, Toronto, president Music and Radio Ltd. (52). **Montgomery:** Mrs. Lilian Marlettta, Winnipeg, daughter of late Premier Greenway of Manitoba (65). **Noury:** Alexandre Brockville, educationist and musician (91). **O'Shea:** Dr. David, Montreal (46) 10 years physician to St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary. **Paget:** Charles A., Quebec, inspector-general of Quebec colonization, Liberal M.L.A. for Montezuma 1919-35 (68). **Phillips:** Abner George, London, Ont., presi-

dent London Soap Co. Ltd. (78). **Prince:** Professor Edward, Ottawa, one of world's greatest marine biologists, retired Dominion commissioner of fisheries (78). **Rock:** William George, Toronto, managing director Canadian H. W. Gossard Co., past president Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, formerly connected with Canadian Home Journal Shaver, Howard Henry, (K.C.), Toronto, barrister (69).

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A practical guide-book to sex and marriage

This book is written directly for men and women who are married or who contemplate marriage.

It is entirely different from other books in its field in that it consists exclusively of questions and direct specific answers to these questions.

The authors, Dr. Hannah and Dr. Alcalan Stone, have in the last fifteen years interviewed many thousands of men and women who have come to them for advice. Each of these persons had individual problems of their own, and each was safely advised about his problem.

But during the course of these consultations the authors discovered that there were hundreds of recurrent specific questions which needed answering. About this body of questions they have centered this new book. Most of these questions are of a personal nature. Some of them many were not even directly asked because they were too intimate. All are answered in this book.

A book of this nature is of value to the public, not merely because it is scientific and repulsive as well as sincere.

The authors are not only husband and wife (and parents) but they have also been widely associated in their professional work. Dr. Alcalan Stone is a gynecologist, Dr. Hannah is associated with Margaret Sanger as Director of the Birth Control Clinic of New York. Dr. Alcalan Stone was formerly an instructor in

urology at the Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital and is now a staff physician and Adjunct Professor at the Sydenham Hospital of New York. He has lectured on social and biological problems of sex and reproduction before numerous medical and non-professional audiences.

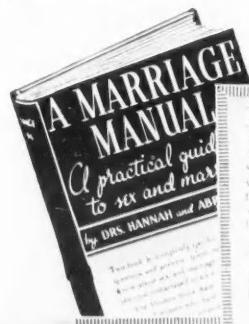
Together they realized for a long time the need of more accurate and practical information on the subject of marital hygiene. They were responsible for opening the first Marriage Consultation Center in New York in 1930, and became its medical directors. In 1935, they established a similar center at The Community Church in New York.

The manual itself is a book of 334 pages with illustrations of questions and answers, such as the following sections, as follows:

1. *Answers to Marriage*; 2. *The Biology of Marriage*; 3. *The Mechanism of Reproduction*; 4. *The Prevention of Conception*; 5. *The Problems of Reproduction in The Act of Marriage*; 6. *Sexual Disorders*; 8. *Health in Marriage*.

The text (both questions and answers) is clearly and simply written. No question is evaded. It is written for normal adults who are not afraid to be frank and sincere and who like to give direct answers to their questions.

This manual is offered as information to those who seek it. The manual will be sent to married men and women, or those contemplating marriage, free of charge. Shipping and handling will be retained within five days for a complete refund if it does not answer fully the questions which prompt the desire to read, study and own it.



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STRAW VOTE DAYS

BY JUDITH ROBINSON

New York.

IT WAS Finley Peter Dunne who first warned his fellow-countrymen to beware of babies that grew up with the soft spots on top of their heads still soft. You could tell them, he said, because in presidential years they went around taking straw votes.

If the great Mister Dooley was right, few babies born in the United States before the year 1915 have yet completed their cranial development. Under the leadership of a free and enlightened press the great American Republic has gone all out for straw votes. From Portland, Me., to San Francisco, Cal., the counting of straw votes is the first business of every newspaper. From Chicago, Ill., to New Orleans, La., comparing straw counts is the daily duty of every citizen. In New York City the straws are thickest in a strip two blocks long immediately west of the Grand Central Station. It is there that straw votes are threshed four times a day for the benefit of reporters; morning and afternoon in the Democratic party press conference; morning and afternoon in the Republican party press conference.

AT Democratic headquarters Chairman James Farley himself conducts the threshing. There may be a soft spot in the top of Mr. Farley's head. If so, it does not show at Democratic press conferences. What do show are a pair of wary and close-set eyes, a bland imperturbable smile and a frankness so skilfully worn as to appear a great deal more frank than it is. "Off the record, boys," Chairman Jim Farley says, "dead in the room, boys." Then he lowers his voice, tips back his chair and tells what a Massachusetts Democrat told him was the inside story of the Massachusetts Republicans' swing to Landon at the convention. Or other news as hot. Seen in action, the up-state New York farm boy who by unaided ability has won fame as the most denounced politician in United States politics is not as lacking in finesse as his harsher critics hint. Neither is he as perfect a type of the ward boss as news photographs make him. Supporting the photographs and the Farley eye are a short thick neck, a big thick nose, and rather too much shaved jowl. In opposition are hands thin, long-fingered and sensitive as any musician's, a fine forthright voice and large impulsive ears.

There is something more, an aura intangible but unmistakable, a deep untroubled certainty of well-being in both worlds, which is the mark of all practical and successful politicians who are also devout sons of the Church. In this, though in no other thing except the shining baldness of his head and the length and thinness of his legs, the jovial and expansive Mr. Jim Farley of New York and Washington bears a curious resemblance to the guarded and dignified M. Ernest Lapointe of Quebec and Ottawa.

But in no sense are Mr. Farley's press conferences to be compared with anything of the sort in Ottawa. To make such comparison would be unjust to Mr. Farley. A Canadian cabinet minister required to take the rough handling that American newsmen give Mr. Farley would suffer severely from shock. A Canadian cabinet minister who had to submit his statesmanship twice daily to a sharp crossfire of irreverent questions and even less reverent jokes would be neither happy nor at ease. Mr. Farley is both. So are his questioners. New York offers no better entertainment at the moment than straw-counting, as conducted at National Democratic Headquarters by Jim Farley and The Boys.

REPUBLICAN countings are less conscious in their humor. The master of ceremonies at Republican headquarters is a sad-eyed Representative named Martin, whose hair is dark and dank and who believes that Landon is going to carry New York City. Mr. Martin's habit is to keep in the background himself merely introducing the Republican scouts who arrive daily from the outposts with their hair full of straw votes. Major Henry Wise of Richmond, for instance, Major Henry Wise is a hereditary but undiscovered Virginia Republican who counts time from 1896 when Virginia took Bryan. Major Wise brought startling news north. A straw vote of the Jeffersonian Democrats of Virginia had proved to him that Roosevelt could not carry the state. Virginia, he said, was practically safe for Landon.

Straw-vote counting, like French strikes, is a madness that infects. The straw vote taken in New York City on behalf of SATURDAY NIGHT was small but representative. Only United States voters of amateur status were polled, political reporters and all citizens attached by hope of office or certainty of paychecks to any party being bartered. The electorate included two waitresses, one bus conductor, one garage mechanic, one house painter, a saleslady, a taxi-driver, a

music critic, and a telephone man. The complete returns showed none for Mr. Thomas, none for Mr. Lemke, eight for Mr. Roosevelt, and one for Mr. Landon.

Mr. Landon's supporter was discovered standing in a corner at a party celebrating the opening of a Republican State Senator's campaign in the Hotel Roosevelt. Nonetheless, he was an authentic amateur. Unless you can count reporters, waiters, and the man who played the concertina, he was the only non-professional there, politically speaking. He was a company telephone man and his job was to look after the mike.

The party was a large party in a small room. There were unnumbered sunflower buttons and cocktails and candidates. There were speeches, but nobody paid any attention to them.

There was one who dodged among the lifted elbows waving his hands up and down and crying "Give the microphone a chance!" But nobody paid any attention to him. There was the little Jewboy who played the concertina. His method was to stand unmoving and silent for a space and then to spring to life, spread wide his concertina and with a fervent wiggle of the bustle dive deep into the thickest of the press on the first note of "O, Susanna"; going on from there to do a wiggle-and-wheeze of assorted tunes all around the room. They had to pay attention to him.

IN THE midst stood the Republican for-love. He leaned against a wall, kept one eye on his charge, the mike, and spoke only when spoken to. But when spoken to, he spoke like this:

"I hope he gets beat. I hope he gets beat good. It's just plain common sense. In Holy Writ it says waste not want not don't it."

"You didn't know it did? Well it does. Waste not want not it says and what's Roosevelt been doing? Wastin'. Stop plantin' wheat, he said. Stop plantin' corn. Stop growin' hogs. Stop plantin' cotton an' grow peanuts. Stop plantin' peanuts an' grow potatoes. Stop plantin' potatoes we got too many potatoes. Gees. Whaddya think that drought was?"

"You don't know? Read Holy Writ. I ain't read any since I was twelve. But I know. That drought was a judgement of God on Roosevelt. Gees, it's plain common sense. Waste not want not it says don't it. You don't get no place by goin' against Holy Writ and you don't ought to. Waste Not Want Not. I hope he gets beat. I hope he gets beat. I hope he gets beat. I hope he gets beat good."

O, "Susanna," the concertina meant. The little Hebrew wiggled and got going again. Above the bedlam one voice rose again in supplication, "Give the microphone a chance people's e!" But nobody paid any attention.

Soft spot in the head or no soft spot, New York is a pleasant place in presidential election year.

THE best story of the campaign so far is on the Republican candidate for the presidency. As it is told, somebody asked Mr. Landon last week for his views on the international situation. The Governor of Kansas gave the question careful thought. Then he answered "I am on record," he said, "as opposed to monopolies. I think the Deering people ought to have their fair share of the trade."

Professional and semi-professional Landonites in New York City do not like that story. Neither do they like to discuss their candidate's Minneapolis speech. They seem to feel that, coming when it did, the Kansan's denunciation of those who would expose the Republic to the perils of Cheap Foreign Cheese from Canada was in the nature of another Landon boomer.

The sad thing is that Mr. Walter Lippman, a tardy but valued convert to professional Landonism, had only just finished telling Mr. Landon not to do it when Mr. Landon did it. In the morning and in the New York *World Tribune* Mr. Lippman warned his newly-favorite statesman that he had better not make commitments now in the hope of capturing votes along the Canadian border which a month hence will leave him in the awkward position of an economic restrictionist in a world where the enterprise can be resumed." In the evening and Minneapolis the Republican white hope went right ahead and made his commitments. Next day the awkward position arrived for Mr. Landon, well ahead of Lippman's schedule, with the news of the Paris-London-Washington agreement on currency stabilization. Since then, the distinguished political commentator, Walter Lippman, has made no mention of the name of his chosen presidential candidate.

"That guy Landon," to quote a commentator less famous, "has no luck. Every time he says something that makes him look like a cheap little vote grubber something turns up to give Roosevelt a chance to look like a great statesman. And boy, does he play his chances!"



THE CHANCELLOR TAKES A STROLL. Apparently undisturbed by unsettled conditions in the world's money markets, Hon. Neville Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, takes a stroll in Hyde Park with Mrs. Chamberlain.

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MICKEY KING, known to the circus world of several continents as the "queen of aerial gymnasts", who will be a feature attraction of Bob Morton's three-ring circus which will appear in Maple Leaf Gardens from October 26 to 31, under the auspices of Ramees Shrine Temple.

THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

I CERTAINLY enjoyed "Texas Rangers," Miss A said, sitting down and picking up the menu. "There was a real old-time Western. You know the kind where the pianist comes on at seven and screws the piano stool down hard and beats hell out of the piano for two hours. I'll have a ham omelet please."

"The pianist certainly earned her money those days," Miss A continued, spreading her paper napkin. "She had to be the whole range of sound effects. She had to be down coming up, and love's old sweet song and approachin' storm. And she had to be Pearl White hanging over a cliff by one strand of a threeply rope and the hero galloping up to save her; ride, ride, ride, shoot, shoot, shoot, like this—" and she demonstrated with her knife and fork on the plate.

"The movies have changed a lot since those days," I said.

But Miss A didn't agree. "Really, they haven't hardly changed at all," she said. "Sound effects—they don't count. But you take the story-angle. Take coincidence." She went on with rising enthusiasm. "Modern writers are scared to death of coincidence, the big sissies. But look at the movies. Look at "Texas Rangers". There are three bandits to begin with and one of them, Sam Magee, gets separated from the other two and they start looking for him all over Texas. Weeks and weeks, riding hundreds of miles and as far as everyone they meet. Then they join up with the Texas Rangers and the very first bandit they're sent out after turns out to be Sam Magee, the old horse thief! There's plot construction for you."

The waiter brought the ham omelet and Miss A settled down to it for a little while in silence. After a while she said, "There are lots of coincidences in "Texas Rangers" but nothing to compare with "Suzy", Jean Harlow's latest picture. Listen, Suzy is an out-of-work chorus girl at the time of the war and she marries an Irish mechanic, Franchot Tone, and on their wedding night he is shot by a complete stranger, a woman spy. Is that a coincidence?"

It was unusual, I admitted, but hardly a coincidence.

"Well I call it a coincidence," Miss A said, "especially when you consider that the spy wasn't more than six feet away, pinning him full of bullet and a little while after he had made a perfect recovery!" She brooded silently for a little, then said, "Well, how about this? Is this a coincidence? Suzy goes to France and marries again an actor this time. There were probably a million and a half men on the Western Front not counting the Australians. That's over a million and a half chances that Husband No. 1 won't pick Husband No. 2 as his boyfriend when he gets to France. But he does. Was that a coincidence?"

Yes, I was forced to admit, that was a coincidence. "Then there's at least a million to one chance that Husband No. 2 won't take up with Madame Eyrelle, the German spy who shot Husband No. 1, isn't there?"

I nodded. "And he does?" I asked. "He does," Miss A said triumphantly. "And that isn't all. Back in Paris Suzy picks up a fashion magazine and the last page she turns to there is Husband No. 2 with Madame Eyrelle. She pulled a mourn over and began to hiccup. "You take the number of fashion magazines multiply that by the number of pages, multiply that by the chances that a chance will wouldn't be crazy about reading any way. Now here's where we're really beginning to run into figures!"

I said I could quite see that the first essential of screen-writing was a strong grasp of the laws of improbability and Miss A nodded enthusiastically.

"And, listen," she said, "presently the whole four are shut up in Madame Eyrelle's apartment and the spy ring gongs up on Husband No. 2 and shoots him. Then Husband No. 1 takes Husband No. 2's airplane, goes up and shoots down three German planes, and crashes right down again in Madame Eyrelle's front yard so

that all he and Suzy have to do is hustle out the corpse of Husband No. 2 and stretch it beside the plane before the witnesses come rushing up to arrange a military funeral. How's that?"

I said I thought it might have been even better if when the plane crashed Husband 1 had been shot through the window, right into the apartment. "That would have explained his—I mean Husband No. 2's being laid out on the rug," I said.

Miss A agreed. "They certainly passed up a splendid chance for a coincidence there," she said, looking so depressed that I assured her I had never, not even in "The Perils of Pauline" or "The Adventures of Kathleen" seen a finer set of coincidences than the ones in "Suzy."

"It just proves your point," I said. "The movies haven't changed a bit in twenty-five years."

"They haven't," Miss A agreed, "but they're going to." She looked at me wisely. "Sound didn't change them much, but technicolor will. You'll see. From now on everything's going to be gay and cheerful with bright meetings and happy endings. No more bitter partings. No more frustrated love. Technicolor will revolutionize the whole industry. And I'll tell you why." She paused to finish her ham omelet, then went on. "You know how heroines look when they weep in the black and white films. All sort of pearly and beautiful... Well I've just been to Loretta Young in "Ramona" and when she cried her eyelids turned technicolored." She smiled at me triumphantly. "How about that?"

"It's stupendous," I said simply.

Miss A nodded and reached for the check. She opened her purse and gave a start of surprise. "The funniest thing," she said, "I don't seem to have anything but my latch key and my two-cent lucky piece and my dentist bill." She laughed happily and passed the check to me. "How's that for a coincidence?" she said.

COMING EVENTS

AT LAST, Toronto is to see "The Old Maid," which Mamie Breen has booked for the Royal Alexandra Theatre the week commencing Monday, October 19th.

Dramatized by Zoe Akins from Edith Wharton's novel, "The Old Maid" ran a full year at the Empire Theatre in New York, being awarded the much-coveted Pulitzer Prize. Last season on the road it duplicated its New York success, being one of the smash hits of the past several years, and it now comes to Toronto during the course of its second transcontinental tour.

Violet Heming, last seen here in "There's Always Juliet," and Mabel Taliaferro, another Toronto favorite, lead the New York cast of players.

THEATREGOERS who like to smile, chuckle, nod to their escorts, or laugh outright at the sparkling wit or subtle innuendoes flowing from a smart comedy may prepare themselves for these pleasures when the lovely and glamorous Jane Cowl brings her joyous hit, "First Lady", to town for three days at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, starting Monday, November 2. The celebrated star and her equally celebrated play come direct from the Music Box Theatre in New York, where they sold forth before enthralled audiences all last season.

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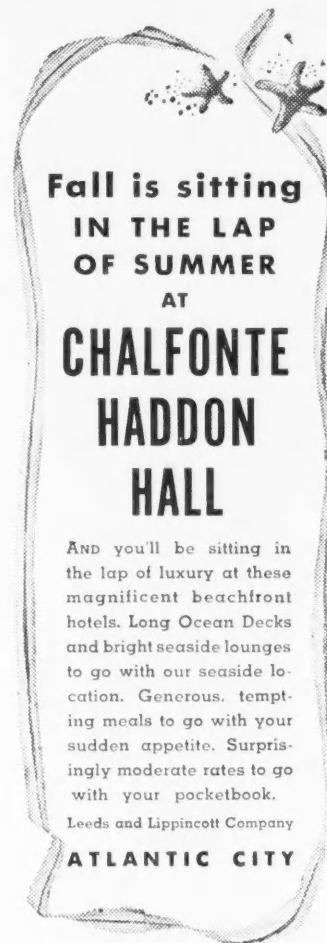
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MUSICAL EVENTS

BY CHRISTOPHER WOOD

BY WAY of relaxation from the more arduous duties and lectures of the Ontario Music Teachers' Convention, about which something will be found in this paper next week, the Conservatory String Quartet and Frederick Newham presented a concert program for the collected teachers in Convocation Hall on Tuesday, October 6th. The Quartet, it seemed to me, was playing at very nearly the top of its form: the tone was clear and lovely, particularly in the Haydn Quartet in G major, and their playing has always a certain gaiety which suits compositions of this period admirably. I have felt for some time that the Conservatory Hall, in which one is more used to hearing this Quartet, has a rather deadening effect on the tone, and on hearing the players in this almost too resonant hall that opinion was confirmed. The tone was far more robust and virile than I had supposed. Leo Smith's Two Sketches on French Canadian Folk-songs were very charming trifles, excellently written for the medium of string quartet, and never losing, but rather enhancing the original flavor of the folk-songs. The concluding number was two movements from Tchaikovskii's Quartet in D minor.

Mr. Newham sang a remarkably interesting group which included all the songs, though I think he achieved his best work in Stanford's "Prospero", was excellent, phrasing and dynamics being of a high artistic order, but his voice was rather muffled in quality and his enunciation was far from clear. Annie Diog Winter was a very adequate accompanist.

AT THE Promenade Symphony Concert in Varsity Arena last week Healey Willan's Symphony No. 1 in D minor was given its first performance. Such an event will, perhaps, prove one of the most important dates in Canadian musical history. It is the first time, so far as I am aware, that Toronto or any other Canadian city has been the site of a first performance of a symphony by an acknowledged great composer, a composer who, just at this time, one hardly dares refer to as a Canadian. One may venture to voice a hope, however, that in the future such a reference will not be altogether incorrect—though Dr. Willan was not born in this country—and that this work will not prove a "Farewell" symphony. Healey Willan's twenty-five years' residence in Toronto has conferred upon the whole country an honor without which we had felt the lack. No other musical event than this would have prevented one attending the first part of Kirsten Flagstad's concert, and it was in the highest degree unfortunate that these two events should have collided.

It is, of course, impossible to judge competently of a new symphonic work of this size and intricacy from one hearing, even when one has previously heard all the rehearsals, and only a genius or a fool would attempt it. But one can, I think, feel when a work possesses the elements of greatness even from a first performance, when of necessity that performance does not attain perfection, and the work as a whole is still unfamiliar. With the slow opening bars not melancholy, but grave and considerate—came the firm conviction of the work's aesthetic significance, that here was nothing dull or academic, but music alive, a hitherto unheard aspect of auricular beauty. Nor, as the work progressed, was one disappointed, and though the final judgment of its total worth must be deferred, one can say with conviction that in few symphonies are to be found themes of such surpassing loveliness and individuality, which in addition to being beautiful give themselves most admirably to development. Both the first and last movements are in sonata form, and though the harmonic structure avoids any trace of modern cacophony, there is never any feeling of slavish adherence to rules for their own sake, any more than rules are broken for the mere fun of making a new noise. No, the work gives an impression of artistic wholeness, which was not shattered by one or two rather unfortunate slips on the part of the orchestra, and rises to greater heights, it seems to me, than any other work of this composer with which I am familiar, though it may not achieve so uniform a perfection. The second movement to me seemed the most perfect entity and the most definitely individual of the three. It is purely rhapsodic in character. The as it were repeated climax did not come off so well at the concert as it did at some of the rehearsals, but even so it was tremendously emotionally satisfying. The last movement suffered the most from lack of rehearsal, and in one place, where the wood-winds announce a subsidiary theme, gave the effect of being too liberally orchestrated. It is a strong enough theme to gain, I think, by being left naked. But this effect might well be dispelled in a more perfect performance. The second subject, which is such a marvellously beautiful tune, did not make its entrance with quite the precision demanded, and some length of the development section was muddy and confused. But when one considers how short an amount of time is available to this orchestra for rehearsal, though on this occasion the men willingly gave extra time, the performance was far better than one had hoped. Reginald Stewart deserves the very highest praise it is possible to bestow for his hard work and unwearying patience in the preparation of the performance, as well as for the acute musical intelligence he brought to bear on it. Sharing this praise are the half dozen or so leaders of the various sections of the orchestra, and in particular the concert-master.

There was a moment's dead silence at the conclusion of the work, and

then the applause was deafening. Mr. Stewart fetched Dr. Willan from the front row of the audience and left all the applause to him. As one man the audience rose to its feet and applauded steadily for nearly fifteen minutes. It was a great moment which one would not have missed for ten years of uproarious life.

The remainder of the concert was devoted to Wagner, and Tito Fandos sang the "Prize Song" from Die Meistersinger.

The full unfortunateness of the collision above referred to dawned upon me when I arrived at the Eaton Auditorium and discovered that I had missed a good half or more of Kirsten Flagstad's concert, when I had hoped only to miss a third. Everyone assured me several times over that the first half was much the best, and certainly that part of the program appealed to me more. As far as singing alone was concerned, however, it seemed to me impossible that anyone—even herself—could sing better than did Miss Flagstad for this second half of her program. To say how she sang, apart from being virtually impossible, must be also a repetition of what others have already said, and a mere further gilding of the lily. I wish she had omitted the songs by Ernest Charles, however, for they were beneath the dignity of such a singer. But the second, which was an encore gave her the chance to sing at the end a marvelous sustained note in a low register which was surely the most beautiful sound ever emitted by a human throat. Two excerpts from Wagner concluded the program. They were magnificently sung. But why when a singer has such a voice and can dominate a full orchestra should the top of the piano be shut tight? Wagnerian accompaniments on the piano must always sound pathetically inadequate, but with the top up the accompanist, who was quite excellent, could have achieved a little volume by way of support. Even for the other songs it would have been better with the top up, for it would have given the

pianist a possibility of greater dynamic variation, and any accompanist worth his salt can keep down, top or no top. Miss Flagstad only sang the one encore at the end of the concert, having been very generous at the end of the first half just before I arrived. The two first groups consisted of songs by Richard Strauss, Grieg and Jordan.

COMING EVENTS

NAZIMOVA, heroine of many Ibsen dramas, will appear in "Hedda Gabler" at the Royal Alexandra theatre for three nights and Saturday matinee, commencing Thursday evening, November 5th. It was in this play that she appeared under the management of Arthur Hopkins in New York City in 1918. Last season she toured the country from coast to coast in the role of Mrs. Alving in "Ghosts". Years ago she appeared in "A Doll's House", "The Master Builder", "Little Eyolf" and "The Wild Duck", all Ibsen plays. She had been looking forward with keen anticipation to again playing the title role in "Hedda Gabler", and she was particularly delighted when her public, through a ballot conducted last season, decided upon this revival at her hands, by a huge majority.

This greatest Ibsen drama has lost none of its dramatic appeal since it was first produced at the Residenz Theatre in Munich, Germany, on the last day of February, 1891. The title role has been acted in London by Eleonora Duse and by Mrs. Patrick Campbell, and in Australia and America frequently by both Nance O'Neill and Madame Nazimova.

It has been suggested that Ibsen deliberately conceived "Hedda Gabler" as an international play, and that the scene is really the "west end" of any great European city. As to the character of Hedda, the late Grant Allen declared that she was "nothing more or less than the girl we take to dinner in London nineteen times out of twenty". Fortunately however, the

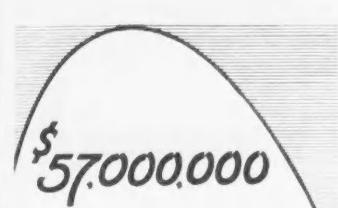


BERENICE DAVIS, who appears in Herman Vouden's production of "Murder in the Cathedral", at Massey Hall, Oct. 30-31.

—Photo by Violet Keene.

Hedda type is not common, else the world would quickly come to an end. Hedda cherishes, in a languid way a petty social ambition which she finds obstructed and baffled. Ibsen's brain never worked at higher pressure than in the conception and adjustment of the crowded hours in which Hedda tangles in the web of will and circumstance, struggles on until she is too weary to strive any more and is finally impelled to have done with it all.

REPORTS from the James and Rawley concert management indicate that their "Celebrity Concert Series" will this season boast of the largest subscription audience to attend a concert series in Toronto in many years. Cause for the great popularity of this series aside from the low subscription rate, is the pre-eminence of the artists to be heard. They are Rosa Tentoni, soprano; Jascha Heifetz, violinist; John Charles Thomas, baritone; Vladimir Horowitz, pianist; and Richard Crooks, tenor. Owing to the large capacity of Massey Hall, where these concerts are held, music lovers who have not yet subscribed, may still secure good locations.



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INTERNATIONAL PLOTS

"Left Wings Over Europe," or, How to Make a War About Nothing", by Wyndham Lewis. Toronto, Nelson. \$2.50.

BY EDGAR MCINNIS

MUR Wyndham Lewis is no sort of company for any person of a nervous temperament. His robustness habitually finds expression in a headlong stridency that is apt to be a bit overwhelming. When he has anything to say, and he is usually bursting with something on politics or literature or sex—he says it very loud and clear; he goes and shouts it in your ear. His remarks are frequently funny as well as loud, and sometimes extremely shrewd as well. But only too often they take the form of a blab whose listeners is largely the result of its wholly indiscriminate character.

His current outburst concerns the international situation. Its object is to reveal the horrid menace of Bolshevism. *Weltgeist* and its sinister designs on an injured and innocent Fascism. Its style, in subject-matter, phrasing, and even the use of italics, is in the best manner of the *Saturday Review*. It is almost as though Mr. Lewis were ghost-writing for Lady Houston—or vice versa.

"In this book," he announces in the Foreword, "I merely state facts, desiring that all may draw their own conclusions; as far as is compatible with my task of historian, I eschew speculation." That, coming from Mr. Lewis, is quite enough to rouse suspicion, and suspicion is fully justified by the sorts of "facts" which follow. Brace yourself, gentle reader, here they come:

Germany "would far have preferred Locarno to any other arrangement," but was enticed into occupying the Rhineland by the subtle designs of Britain in order that a pseudo-legal excuse might be found for the military encirclement which was already proceeding apace.

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information that has not been doctored by one or other of the big Power-Trusts." England is blessed with a double equivalent of Mr. Hearst in Lords Beaverbrook and Rothermore; but should these stalwarts disappear, the freedom of the press would be a thing of the past. The Italians really went to Ethiopia to build roads. The only bloodshed for months was between Ethiopian tribesmen. "Of course the well-known bloodthirsty propensities of the Abyssinians was bound in the end to turn this exhibition of engineering skill on the part of the peaceable Italian 'invaders' into a most unsuitable brawl." But that is how it began. And what has been recently happening is the Abyssinians' doing, rather than the Italians', and mainly the fault of the Amharic despot and, of course, the League.

"National Socialism was a very original, though genuine, brand of socialism." Germany was "outside its own frontiers ready to subscribe to the general law of nations."

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Hirler is the only friend Britain has. His patient and persistent overtures have only met with dark conspiracies against him. But after each rebuff he picks up the rejected posy, dusts it with a quiet unaffected pathos, and places it against his heart under his couch homespun swastikaed tunie. England may yet come to owe her survival to the manly intervention of the faithful Adolf.

These few sample passages will give you a rough idea of Mr. Lewis's acumen. Behind such statements is his adherence to the "epic" method of historical interpretation. In this case the plot has been concocted by a strange conglomeration of Bolsheviks, international capitalists, French politicians and the National Government, all bent on strangling a passive and unfeeling Germany and reducing the world to slavery under the League of Nations.

Personally I find that thesis a little hard to accept. I seem to have gathered an impression that the National Government is not so ardently determined on Germany's destruction as Mr. Lewis makes out. I find it hard to picture the Bank of England or the Comité des Forges as enthusiastic allies of Bolshevikism or ardent supporters of the League. I am not wholly convinced that Hitler is an apostle of sweetness and light.

Indeed, I seem to recall a passage in a recent speech beginning "I had the Frak" which had a decidedly sinister ring. But no doubt Mr. Lewis, who shows in this book a gift for galloping unmercifully over the most obvious contradictions, would deal equally effectively with such trivial objections.

ELIZABETHAN ADVENTURE

"Fire Over England," by A. E. W. Mason. Toronto, Macmillan. \$2.00

BY A. M. MOWAT

MR. MASON can generally be relied upon for an exciting or enteraining story. "Fire Over England" is both. It is an historical novel with little history but an abundance of Elizabethan atmosphere. The author has succeeded not only in making us feel close kinship between ourselves and the Elizabethans but shows how close a parallel can be drawn between their times and ours. We see a Europe split into two warring camps, a deep division of opinion on matters so fundamental that no compromise is possible; a division which cuts so deep that it divides families as well as nations, destroying trust, overrides even national feeling and makes treason a tragic commonplace.

Young Rodin Auhrey, a gentle

birth, good estate and fine manners, has abundant reason for hating Spain. He dreams of a day of vengeance, of a great anti-daïé on the Atlantic when his ship will intercept the Spanish plate fleet and send it up in flames. He devotes his energies and his fortune to the realization of that dream. But just when all is ready, Walsingham, the Secretary of the great Queen, calls on him to forget personal vengeance and glory, and serve England as a spy. Walsingham can get no news out of Spain. Vague reports come through of the great Armada that is preparing. If England is to be saved he must know the force of the coming blow. Aubrey consents to go and from this point on the tension of the story is almost too great. Our hero's escapes are much too vivid and narrow for our peace of mind, and we heave a thankful sigh when all is over.

A very pretty love affair is of course woven into the texture of the story and we get interesting glimpses of English country life in the houses of the catholic and protestant gentry.

If the reader likes a story which he doesn't put down and which will make him hold his breath at times with pity and terror, and thank Heaven when all turns out happily, then "Fire Over England" fills the bill.

ONE MORE NAPOLEON

"The Ballad of the Hundred Days," by Joseph Roth. Translated by Murray Flit. Toronto, Macmillan. \$2.50.

BY W. S. MILNE

IF NAPOLEON had been called Blenkinsop, and died mute, inglorious, in Bloomsbury or Baluchistan, fewer novels would have been written about him, which would definitely have been A Good Thing. The main outlines of the Napoleonic legend are fixed, the tale of his amours no longer astonishes us, and the background has been worked over repeatedly. A writer should have a very strong inward compulsion indeed, something more than the mere buzzing of a Bonaparte bee in his bonnet, before setting down to fatten another Napoleonic novel. I can see no reason for Joseph Roth's book, although I grant that it is immeasurably better written than Komroff's "Waterloo", which in structure it resembles. "Waterloo" has priority over the translation, but not over the German original.

Napoleon gets back to Paris, forms his government, reorganizes his army, marches against Brussels and the Allies. A Corsican servant girl, who had followed Bonaparte to Paris in the heyday of his conquests, becomes a laundress in the palace, and is seduced by a Sergeant-Major in Napoleon's army, is in love with the great man, although she has never met him. Her son becomes a drummer boy in the army of the Hundred Days. Napoleon is crushed at Waterloo, the drummer boy is killed. He returns to Paris, is the means of telling the laundress of her son's death, and offers her a handsome compensation in gold, which she refuses. At the moment of Napoleon's taking shelter aboard the "Bellophon", the little laundress is being trampled underfoot by a royalist mob, against whom she has been afflaming her hero worship of the Corsican. Such is the scope of "The Ballad of the Hundred Days."

It is written in crisp, nervous prose, and the characterizations of the minor figures are well done. Anzelina Pietri, the laundress, is

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"I know," said Sonny, "you're going by TELEPHONE"

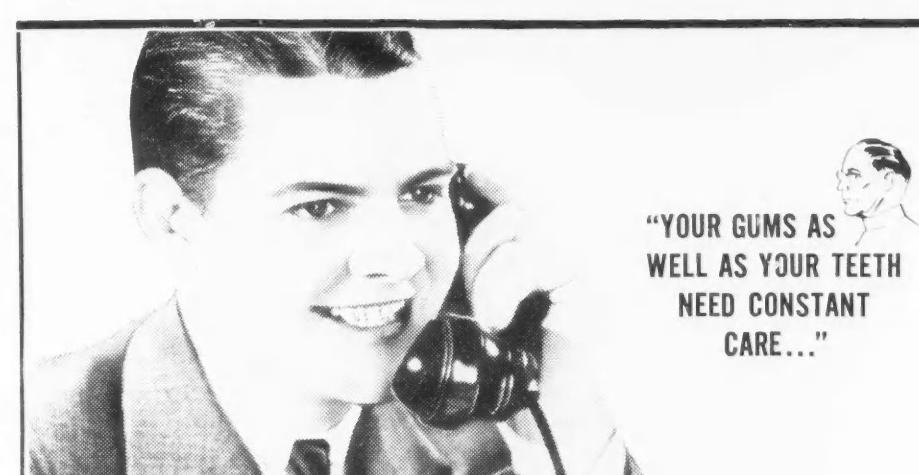
"TODAY", said Daddy, "I'm going to Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Halifax, Saint John, and New York, but I'll be back in time to put you to bed tonight."

"Oh-h", replied Sonny, nonplussed for the moment — then, remembering his own Long Distance talk with Granny, 300 miles away — "I know — you're going by telephone!" Which is just what Daddy intends. He's a modern business man and has found Long Distance a speedy, dependable economical business builder — the modern version of "Seven-League Boots", in fact.

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real, and holds the interest of the reader, but the expectations raised by her appearance never are fulfilled. Well-written, but not much more exciting than an historical wax-works display.



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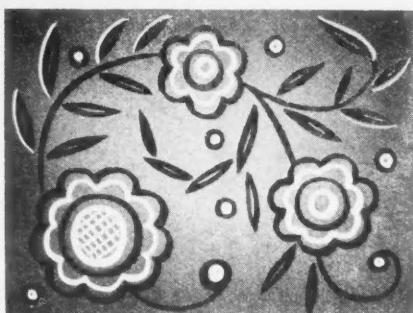
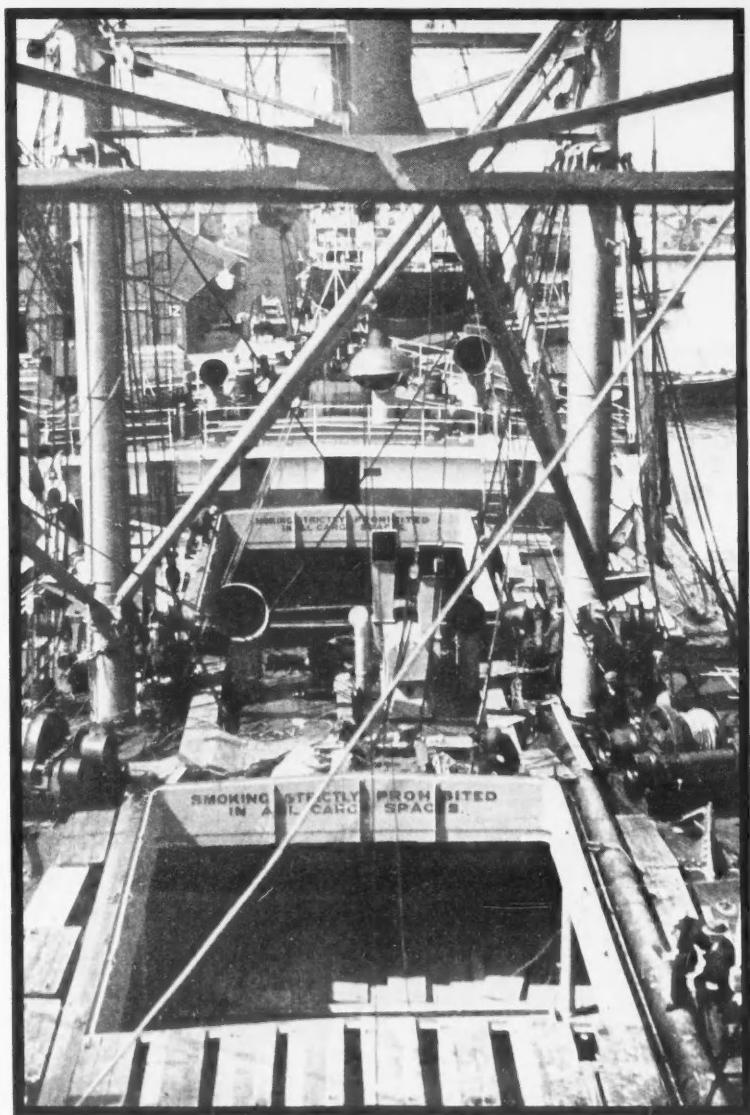
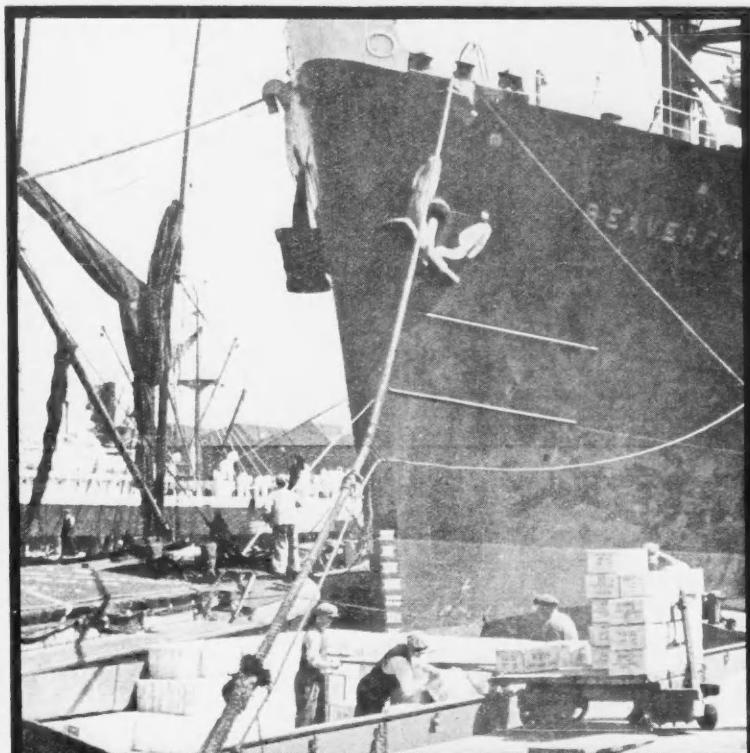
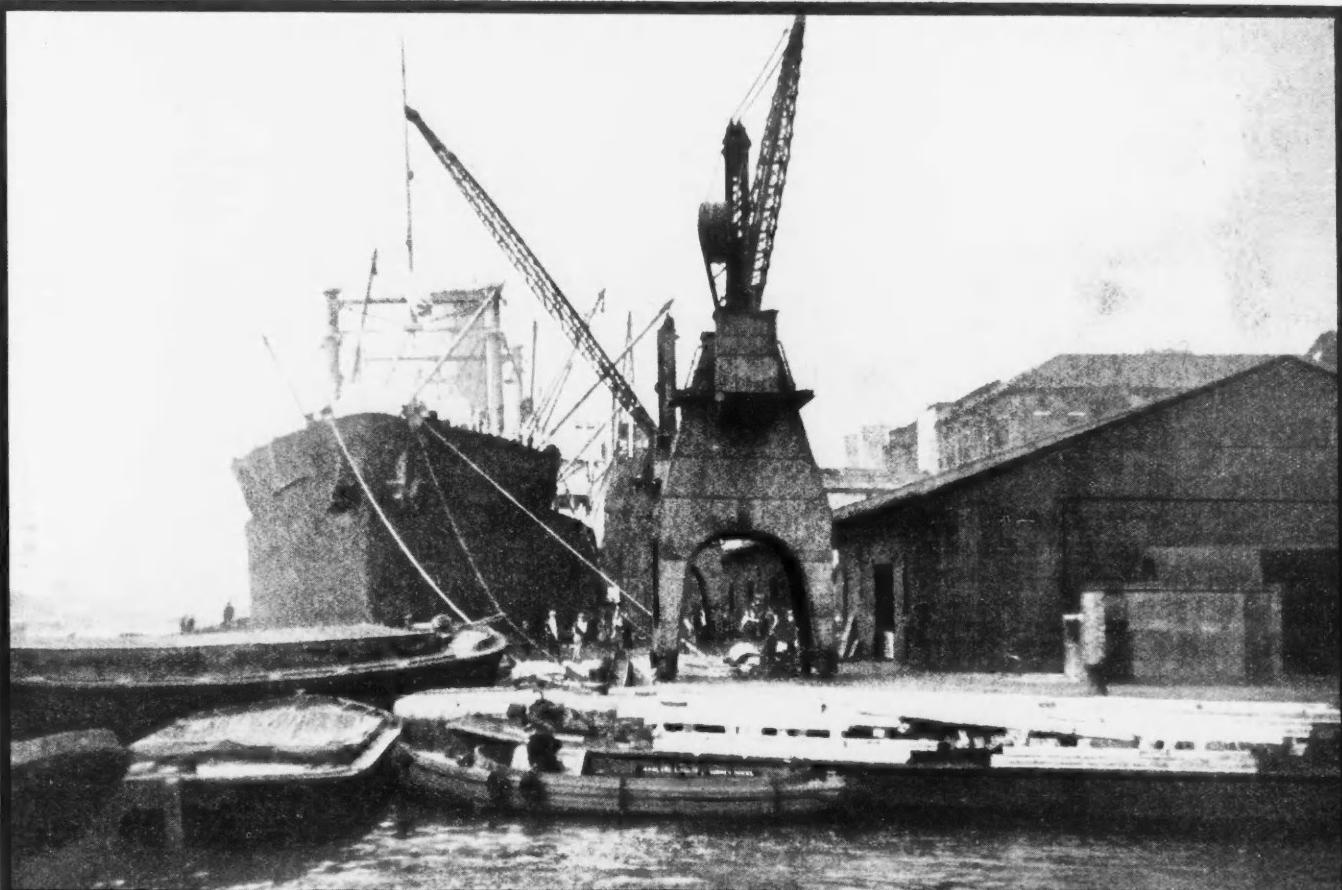
SECTION II

SATURDAY NIGHT

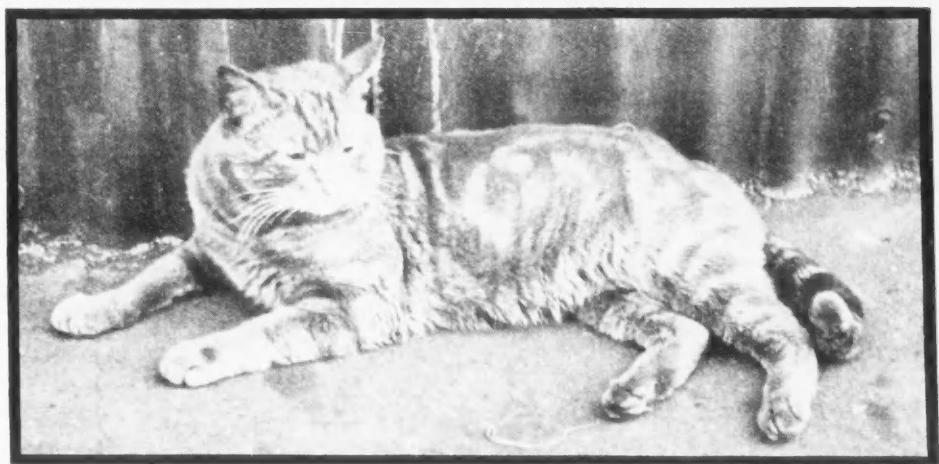
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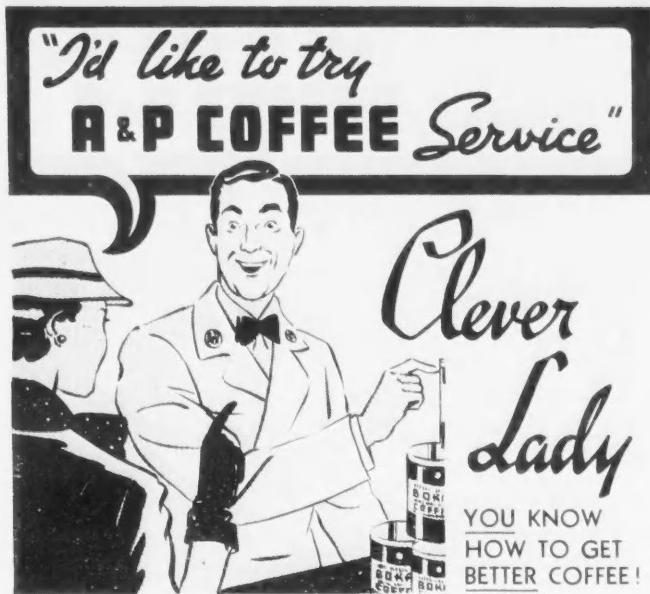
TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 17, 1936

SURREY DOCKS, CANADA'S GATEWAY INTO ENGLAND



NO SECTION of the world's busiest port has more significance for Canadians than the Surrey Docks through which much of Canada's British export trade passes. Armed with a special permit, without which the use of cameras in the Port of London is prohibited, "Jay" secured this photographic record of Canadian commercial activity abroad during his recent visit to the British Isles. TOP LEFT, a general view of the Surrey Docks; TOP RIGHT, unloading Canadian produce from one of the Beaver boats, MIDDLE LEFT, sixty million tons of shipping are cleared every year in the Port of London; MIDDLE RIGHT, Canadian automobiles being loaded into river barges before being towed down river to customs; BOTTOM LEFT, looking forward on one of the Canadian Beaver boats; RIGHT, the Surrey Docks have over two million cubic feet of refrigerated warehousing; BELOW, a Canadian ship's cat comes ashore to pose for her picture for the folks back home.





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A&P FOOD STORES



THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

THANKSGIVING a curious holiday when one stops to consider it commanded by Holy Writ and designated by Order-in-Council. It seems a bit odd that it should be arranged for our convenience that we be thankful on a given date.

But we are thankful. For the holiday, too, among other things of more enduring importance. For autumn in Canada with its colors, and scents and sun. For a country where those who have work may pursue it in peace, and where those who have not at least have good reason to hope that their plight is temporary, and help available meanwhile. For the fact that we none of us need rise, march, sit, salute like an ancient Roman, or scheme to please a Hitler or a Mussolini. Or listen to them on holidays.

THE entertainment afforded by James Agate's "More Ego", the diary of a London dramatic critic, has done us a lot of good this week. It is full of short turns and encores that the reader mentally applauds with delight. The changes of scene are as rapid as any revue, the quips are good, and a multiplicity of characters move across the pages.

James Agate has probably appeared at more first nights than any other critic working in London. His appraisal of new plays and films appears weekly in "The Sunday Times", "The Tatler", and "The Daily Express". His judgment is invariably sound and his approval or thumbs down on a play has a very important bearing on its career. Someone recently heard that Agate was temporarily obsessed, after an illness, with the fear of a tempestuous death. "He's nothing to be afraid of," said the friend. "He'll just die naturally, in his sleep, at a first night."

Particularly interesting to us, in the light of the recent Guthrie McClintic production of "Hamlet" here with John Gielgud in the role, was Agate's casual estimate of that enchanting actor, written after a Marie Tempest benefit matinee at Drury Lane in May, 1935. The Queen and

the late King attended, and two hundred and fifty distinguished actors took part in the Masque. Agate writes:

"Of all . . . who took part in the Masque the one I admired most was John Gielgud. I wonder whether John is a great actor. His grace and poise are remarkable, and his voice would melt the entire Inland Revenue. Perhaps he is a great actor in the making. It occurred to me this afternoon that I have never seen a great young actor. Sarah, Régine Duse, Madge Kendal, Ellen Terry, Irving, Coquelin, Gauntier père, Wyndham, Hare, even Forbes-Robertson, who was forty-four when he played Hamlet, were all old or getting on when I first saw them. Does that mean that I instinctively regard age as an essential quality in great acting? It is handsome of me to record the query, and I sincerely hope the Bergnerites don't get hold of it."

Discussing the Gielgud Hamlet from our own untaught point of view, at a party yesterday, we remember saying that what had appealed to us first of all was the fact of this Hamlet's youth. We were tired of seeing every old gentleman play the Prince who was so worried about his Mother (and what a loose lady Judith Anderson made of her) and so dilatory but anxious to do his Father justice. Our earliest memory of "Hamlet" goes back to Forbes-Robertson, who was vastly more than forty-four when we saw him in the part, and he was succeeded by others nearly as elderly. Whether the Gielgud Hamlet was one of the Hamlets of all time we aren't equipped to judge, but we do know that sunny histrion, entralling voice, and subtle reading of the part made Hamlet a new man for us.

It was with some amusement that we took a rap for daring to be less than lyrical about the whole of this production. We said mildly that we thought the Palace set was architecturally unpleasing (and we still think so), the great cut-off pillars on either side of the angular steps distracting one a bit. "I don't think we should criticize things in such plays, it is privilege to see them," said a fellow guest whose age and gender we leave with you. Angels and ministers of grace, defend us, as William himself once remarked.

After listening for the worse part of an hour the other day, with little pleasure and less profit, to a beautifully dressed woman on a platform talking about fashion, our mind began to wander. The woman's diction was so extremely refined . . .

Perhaps the extent of the social change during the twentieth century is shown by the death of "refined speech". There was a time, even within our memory and we are not yet on crutches, when "nice" women spoke perfect English. Spoke it carefully, choosing their words deliberately. When the lady-like tone was ardently cultivated by lessons in elocution and voice production, and fostered by precept and example.

Gone—all gone.

There are a few rules left, but not many. That the word refined is never used by one who aspires to the attribute. That any trace of elocution is affectation, and the lady-like tone the perquisite only of the servant's hall.

Instead, the aristocratic speech of our generation—if such it can be called—would seem to be a carefully cultivated carelessness. Ideally it is brisk, accurate and pungent. Short words wherever possible in place of polysyllables, no theatrical effects of voice or inflection, no clichés. It is not over-decorated with slang. The colorful slang phrases of the moment are parts of its warp, appearing and disappearing, but its woof is basic good English.

Though you speak with the tongues of angels, and have all knowledge of fashion and abundance of éclat, and speak not thus, you might as well go tinkle your cymbals and sound your brass somewhere else, my dear, we decided, for you are outmoded and no one will even mistake you for a lady.

THIS is about the time most women find the great Corset Question a curse. Back from the easy-going garments of summer holidays, assembling an autumn and winter wardrobe, figures do get in the way.

Here is advice we have gleaned from the Foundation Garment Expert. Follow when you go to buy.

Be fitted first. All retail stores have special fitting rooms and at least one saleswoman with some knowledge of anatomy. She has probably seen lots worse figures than yours.

Buy at least two garments at one throw. The first for all day, the second for evening. If you are sporting make the third one for sport. You won't regret it.

Don't be afraid of curves—it is a mistake to flatten an abdomen too much. It should be reduced and controlled but show a natural curve. And if that isn't comfort.

Take a good look at your back view which other people see a lot more than you do. The right garment won't obliterate but will flatten it and give you a long line, not a broken one.

A corset should be comfortable or it's the wrong garment. Never suffer in silence or at all. It should yield to your muscles and create the sensation of intestines raised, not pressed back.

Avoid hard bones and elaborate reinforcements. They break the line and show through dresses.

Remember that when your corset is a success you are bound to be impressed yourself at your improved outline. Don't be despondent if no one else notices it. You are getting your money's worth in poise and an increased sense of your own attraction. And all your clothes will fit superbly almost before them, *stinkily*.

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C Pair of old Sheffield Plate Candlesticks, 10" high. In mint condition pair. \$50
D Victorian Silver Sugar Shaker. \$45
E Of substantial weight, this antique silver toast rack, London 1845. \$25
F Old Sheffield Plate Oval Card Tray, 8½" long, circa 1822. \$15
G Chased Silver Cream Jug, Geo. III, London 1795. \$50

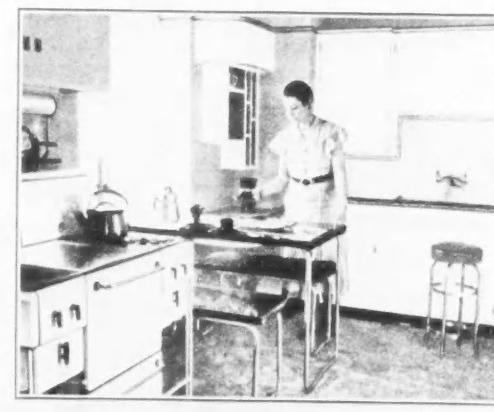
Birks. Ellis. Ryue
YONGE AT TEMPERANCE TORONTO

OUTLINE OF HISTORY

No. 6



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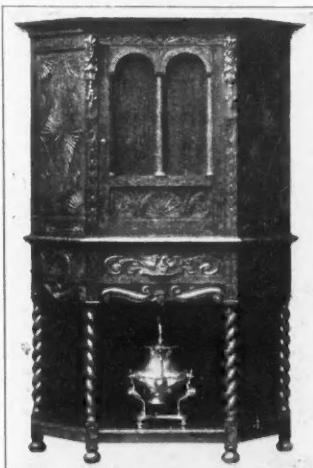
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BIRTH CONTROL PROGRESS

BY GEORGE W. McCACKEN

EVENTS, such as the report of the United Church commission on birth control and sterilization, suggest that Canadian public opinion will have to determine its position, certainly within the next few years, and possibly within the next few months, to the entire question of conscious and conscientious family limitation.

Among the more recent incidents, which are bringing public opinion to a focus, are the arrest of a social worker for allegedly disseminating birth control information and distributing birth control materials in an Ottawa suburb; the announcement by the Ontario Government that a committee, whose principal function is apparently to make recommendations regarding sterilization legislation, is about to be appointed; the visits to Canada only a few weeks ago of Margaret Sanger and Edith How-Martyn; the frequent expressions by municipal authorities on the subject of sterilization; and a number of suggestions for the formation, on a national scale, of a society which will probably resemble the Malthusian League in England. The most amazing aspect of the present vague condition of public opinion upon the subject is the lack of realization that sterilization is, after all, merely one means of birth control.

UNTIL recently there have been few indications that the birth control movement, championed and publicized as it is in the United States and England, has arrived in Canada; although as a clinical institution it has been quietly and successfully established in various parts of the Dominion for seven years. Now, however, a distinct change in the attitude of the more prominent Canadian proponents of the movement is noticeable.

Municipal authorities, harassed by their difficulties with relief budgets, and aware of the higher-than-average birth rates in many relief families, have become more outspoken. Social workers, who almost unanimously favor scientific birth control instruction for a great many of their clients, are reaching the limit of their endurance of impediments to the alleviation of distress placed in their way by prudery, taboo, and political expediency. Younger physicians are demanding that the medical profession in Canada bring itself abreast of the times by recognizing birth control as a branch, not only of preventive medicine, but of public health and mental hygiene. Finally, private philanthropy, looking upon the success of the birth control clinics which it has established in various Canadian cities, appears to be at the point of deciding that their support and further development should be a public rather than a private responsibility.

ALL these factors and a number of others seem at present to be crystallizing into a situation which will shortly require legislators to revise or at least clarify Canada's official attitude in the matter. It is almost certain that they will be asked to rewrite paradoxical laws which place the stigma of criminality and obscenity upon supplying birth control material and information. The clinics now in existence, and which have met with widespread public approval except from those who have sincere religious convictions in opposition, are in the anomalous position of operating by the grace of a subsection of these laws which makes their penalties ineffectual if it can be shown that breaking them is for the public good. The legislators will probably be asked to go even further and provide for the establishment of public birth control clinics under either municipal or provincial auspices.

In the majority of the countries of the world, notably in England and the United States, the birth control movement has been closely allied with the feminist revolution. This alliance, none the less real if not always conscious, has had the general tendency of giving propaganda precedence over practise. In Canada, however, the movement is in the position of having a well established clinical organization successfully functioning for several years before it received any intensive publicity. The Dominion is also unique in having leadership in the movement in masculine rather than feminine hands.

IF a description of the very few independent clinics such as the successful one under medical and philanthropic direction in Hamilton is omitted, and if we pass over a number of enthusiastic but not very practical attempts by various leagues and organizations to advance "the cause," the history of birth control in Canada is the story of what happened after A. R. Kaufman, a Kitchener manufacturer, was forced to discharge a number of employees by the business conditions of 1929. He says that at the time he was accused of discharging those who were least able to get along under the depressed conditions which were just then beginning. Nevertheless, he could not expect his own business to survive in a competitive world if he retained the incompetent and discharged the competent. There was no other course than the one he had taken which was economically sound so far as employment was concerned, but he made up his mind to do his best in other ways to ease the distress of those who had been discharged. With this object in view he instructed a welfare nurse to make a study of the affected families. In a large percentage of them it was found that there were more children than the parents could expect to provide with a reasonable standard of living even if the wage earner or the household were assured of permanent employment; that in several of the homes a number of the children were unwanted, and that more unwanted children were expected.

HAVING tackled the problem, Mr. Kaufman proceeded with business-like energy. He established the Parents' Information Bureau at Kitchener. Through its nurses and social workers in that city and else-

where the Bureau has instructed 30,000 mothers in scientifically approved methods of limiting and properly spacing births so that the children they already had might not be reduced to an inhuman standard of existence, so that maternal health need not be ruined, and so that additional children need not arrive without a welcome.

The demand for an extension of the work to other centres was insistent, so nurses and social workers were sent to London and Guelph and new clinics were opened in Toronto and Windsor. Then the rapidly growing organization sent its nurses and social workers into most of the smaller towns and cities of Ontario. Last year fifteen workers took up their duties in the Prairie Provinces. Preliminary organization work is nearing completion in British Columbia and three workers have already been stationed on Vancouver Island. It is now proceeding in the Maritimes. There is a lone worker in Montreal. Altogether there are now seventy-five nurses and social workers employed by the movement throughout Canada.

THE Toronto clinic now has three inside staff members, four outside welfare workers and a group of medical associates who act as an informal advisory board. In the four years of its existence it has supplied more than 6,000 mothers with both instruction and birth control materials. The 6,000 have made more than 16,000 return visits. It is now handling an average of 200 first visits and 500 return visits a month. It has received as many as 128 visits in a single day.

The establishment, direction and support of such an extensive organization by one person in the face of considerable opposition is almost without parallel in welfare activities. Mr. Kaufman found himself recognized and sought as a colleague by international leaders of the birth control movement at a time when he was almost unknown to the average Canadian. He is credited with having

made possible a three-year world-wide organization tour by Mrs. Sanger and Mrs. How-Martyn during which clinics were established in India and China. Even at the present moment his work is probably better known in these countries and in England than it is in Canada.

IN ANY estimate of the future trend of the movement in this country, now that it is coming into a position of public interest, it is necessary to remember that Canada is by no means densely populated. Probably a majority of intelligent Canadians are of the opinion that a higher standard of living, even for the most unfortunate, and a greater measure of economic and national security for all, would be possible were the population two or three times what it now is. Canadian birth control activities, which during the past few years have been mainly concerned with the alleviation of distress by means of contraception, may therefore be expected in the future to place greater emphasis on geroception. The new term has been recently coined by Dr. Marie Stopes from the Latin *gero* to manage. In the sense in which it is being applied by birth control advocates it can be taken to mean the spacing of births of the best heredity in such a way that the optimum number of children can be born with the optimum maintenance of parental health and social nurture. Attempts to encourage a higher birth rate among the more nearly intellectually and physically perfect in other countries have met with scant success, but it may not be impossible for them to succeed in an environment that is naturally able to support a greatly increased population.

ANOTHER obviously necessary activity of an alert birth control movement is the guidance and re-education of the current sentiment which rashly, and occasionally ignorantly and brutally, favors sterilization as a cure-all for much of the

(Continued on Page 14)

Elizabeth Arden



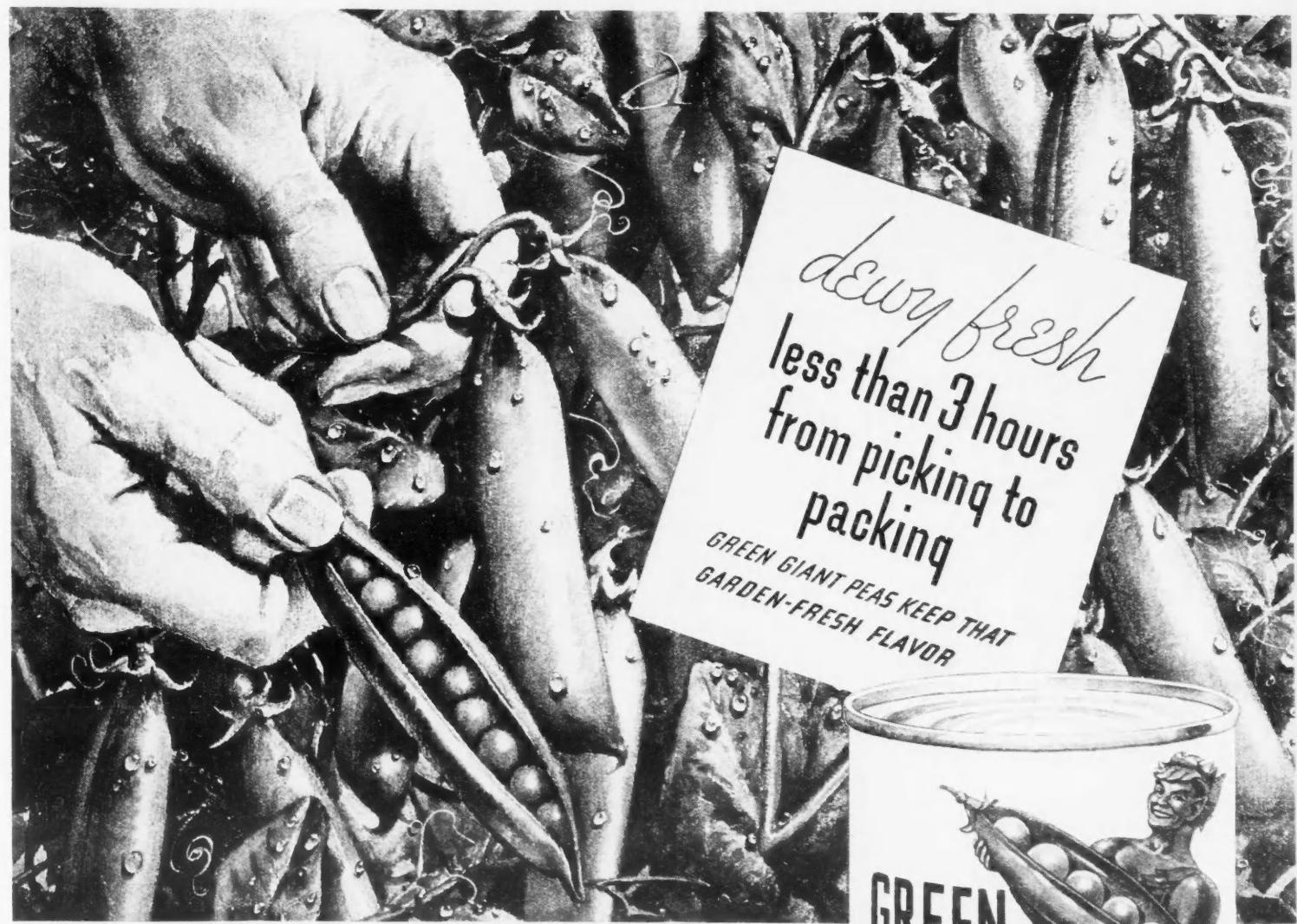
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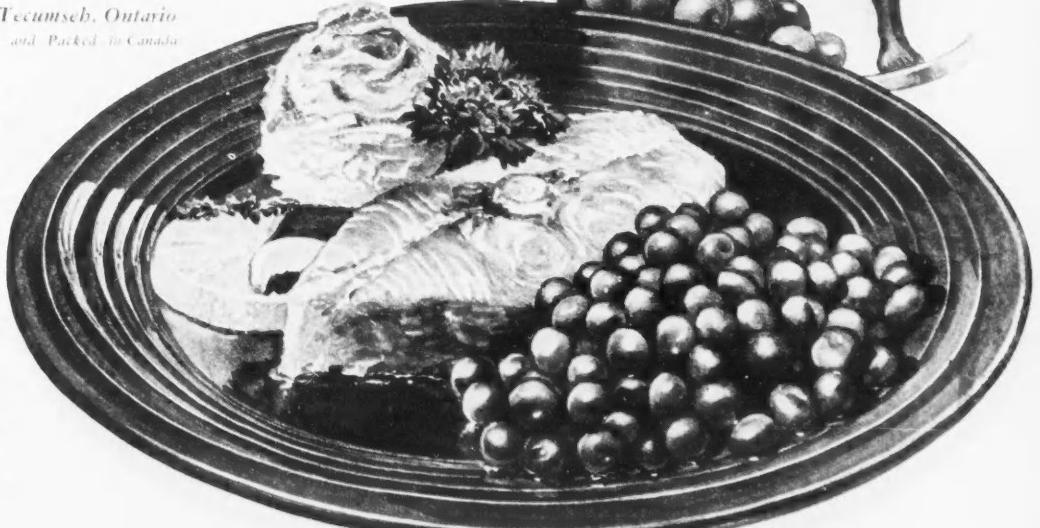
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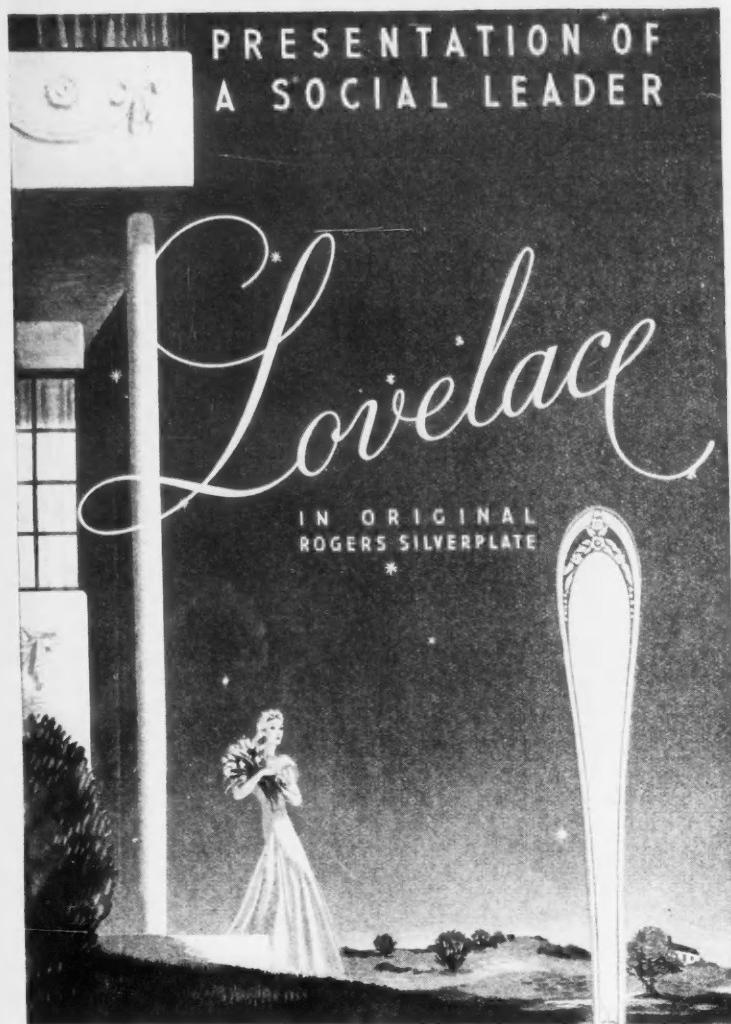
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ABOUT THE HOUSE

BY BERNICE COFFEY

POULTRY shears are used by most French cooks for separating and disjointing cooked fowl and, after seeing these instruments, we are ready to believe that no mere knife could do the work with as much neatness and despatch. The blades are crescent shape with a telescopic steel spring of great strength. When not in use the blades are locked together with a catch on the handle. The toughest bird offers few obstacles when treated by such an instrument.

Every gardener has wished for another pair of hands when cutting flowers, especially so when it is necessary to reach into a very thorny rose bush to cut one of its blossoms. A flower-holding shears (we can't think of a better name for it) makes it unnecessary to use more than one hand for cutting and getting the flower out of the danger zone. It has an upright bar attached above both cutting edges and as the stem is cut the two bars meet and hold the flower erect. A very efficient garden gadget.

In our investigations into the matter we found that there are shears for almost every conceivable household need. One, for instance, is designed for separating heads of lettuce. Another kitchen shears can be used for almost every domestic operation except winding the clock and putting out the cat. Besides being useful for cleaning fish, it cuts vegetables and everything else eatable . . . and it remains sharp. The serrated inner surface of the handle holds lemons or limes and squeezes them dry of juice when the handle is closed, had a hook for decapping beverage bottles, and on the handle an arrangement for unscrewing bottle tops. Still another should prove the prized possession of anyone who sews a fine seam. This is a pinking shears

with an edge that pinks the cloth as it is being cut. We found all of these at the Robert Simpson Co.

THE march of time is marked in unusual, not to mention downright puzzling ways, by many modern clocks. There is the time-piece called "The Mystery Clock," for instance. This appears to be a rather slim square piece of clear plate glass on which the hours are marked by Roman numerals in the conventional circle. The glass is held upright on a metal base and inside it are slender hour and minute hands that travel around the dial. The fact, however, that said hands apparently are attached to nothing makes the whole thing a little uncanny. There does not seem to be any explanation for the phenomenon because one can see through the glass. We still are pretty tosny as to how the trick is worked, but we did learn that there really are three pieces of glass, and that the center one is moved up and down by a motor concealed in the metal base. In itself, the clock is quite handsome in the moderne manner.

The Westclox people have a new desk clock that would make an interesting addition to a boy's room. Round, about four inches in diameter, the narrow black rim on which the hours are marked contains a heavy piece of glass like that used for old-fashioned paperweights. Under this is a miniature of a deep blue night sky spotted with stars. Centered by a tiny world globe, the minute hand is tipped by a star, the hour hand by a crescent moon. The clock is backed by felt so that it may be used as a paperweight, or it can be stood upright on a small calendar stand that goes with it.

We wouldn't believe that another clock was large enough to have an alarm until the man at the T. Eaton Company, where we found all these time-pieces, proved it by making the thing do its stuff. It is contained in a white metal box, an attractive little thing, about the size of and a little thicker than the average cigarette case. The box has a small port-hole in front ringed with the hour numerals that is just large enough to reveal the hands of the clock inside. Or the clock can be taken out of its box and stood upright on the bedside table. It is the sort of thing that can be slipped into the bag for travelling. Set the alarm if you would rely on it rather than the train porter to call you in the morning. It will rouse you and probably your fellow passengers, too, if you don't mind that.

INSTEAD of flattening your little nose against the window pane and wistfully wishing Spring were here again, why not invite the lady to be a house guest of yours during the winter months? You can do it quite easily, thanks to the bulbs which are the particular high light of spring gardens. Bulbs, generous as they are in bloom, demand little in the way of special care when grown inside. There's the fragrant, delicately-flowered lily-of-the-valley, and the hyacinths which probably lead in popularity for this purpose. The latter are favorites not alone because of their varied colors, but on account of the various ways in which they can be grown successfully in glass or pot in water, soil or compost.

Probably next in line because of ease of culture come polyanthus narcissi; then the Chinese sacred lily which, being of the polyanthus narcissi family, is like the other members, notably easy to grow. The trumpet type of narcissus variously known as daffodil and jonquil, is another great favorite. So fragrant are the flowers that for this reason, if for no other, they also ought to be included in any selection of bulbs for indoor blooming.

The crocus, usually associated with earliest Spring outdoors, can be grown indoors with a minimum of trouble in bulb fibre. The calla, which can be planted indoors in November, is spectacular even when not blooming. Gloxinia, amaryllis, the tuberous-rooted begonia, and some tulips are others that lend themselves to indoor culture.



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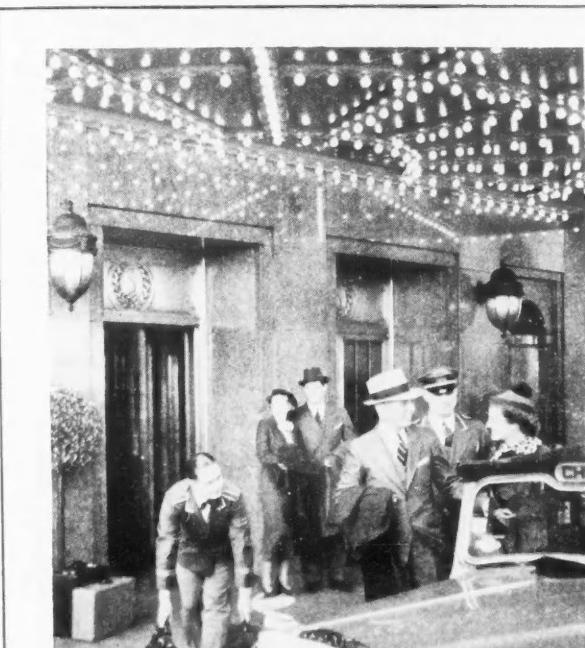
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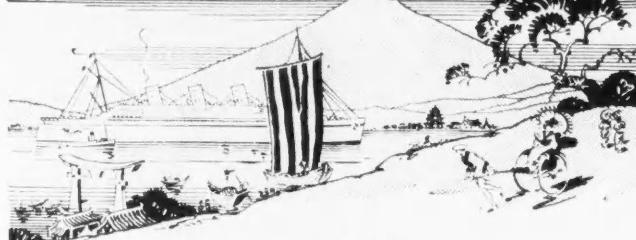


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CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

IT WON'T be lawn now, as the motorist said when he drove over his neighbor's grass—before local tomatoes and such are done. As I handed over fifteen cents today for a six-quart basket of the good-looking fruit—all right smatty, *vegetable*—the mournful thought occurred that it is only a matter of weeks before they will be twice that a pound. Cucumbers, too, and eggplants. With which in mind what more natural than a little concentration on how to use them before they disappear?

We will begin with tomatoes. Now I really cannot pause, on a busy day like this, to instruct you in the vitamin content, acidity rating, digestibility, and nourishing qualities of tomatoes. It would be nice for you to know all those things, it might even be nice for me, but look how well we have got along to date without the higher education. Just keen young women anxious to make good without horn-rimmed glasses, that's us.

Enough that the red tomato has this country by the throat. It even has it by the tummy. Infants thrive on its juice in their bottles; a soup of it is the commercial success of a decade; women diet on it, invalids recover on it, and quite normal people eat it in some shape or form every day.

There was a time when tomatoes were suspect for arthritics and gouty folk, but there was also a period when cobwebs were wrapped round cuts. You don't hear of either much now.

A very civil correspondent in Calgary, who gave no address that I might thank her, sent me this recipe last September. A whole world of feminine wile is sketched in her postscript. "This recipe was originally given me by R. . . . one of the travellers for Heinz," she writes. "Made by his Mother." Just another of those fifty-seven varieties of service an attractive woman commands apparently. Anyhow it's tried and true, though we had to hold it over for a year to prove it.

TOMATO RELISH

30 ripe tomatoes, scalded and peeled
6 pears, 6 peaches, 6 onions
1 large head of celery
2 green peppers

The above all to be chopped fine, then add—1 teaspoon each allspice, cloves, cinnamon, a muslin bag of whole spices, 4 cups of white sugar, 2 tablespoons salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon pepper, and 1 quart malt vinegar, and boil two hours.

A *Tomato Souffle* is a dish fit for any party. This is how it's done.

Cook cut-up tomatoes with a little bunch of herbs. (Thyme, parsley, bay leaf) and a heaping teaspoon of chopped onion that has been fried in butter, for about 20 minutes. Put through a sieve, and to two cups of the puree add a small teaspoonful of sugar. A heaping tablespoonful of finely chopped and well-tried eggplant is an excellent addition, but we can

get on without it. Put the tomato pulp back on the fire with a pinch of soda in it and add 3 tablespoons of flour and butter mixed and cooked together, but not browned (called "white roux" by real cooks). When you have mixed this in smoothly remove from the fire and cool a little and add three yolks of egg, which should be beaten a bit and then strained. Finally fold in carefully the stiffly beaten whites of 3 eggs, but for goodness sake don't beat them in. Put in a buttered souffle dish and cook for about 20 minutes in a moderate oven heated from below. We like grated cheese sprinkled on top.

Now for the prevalent cucumber. First as a vegetable, then a pickle.

BAKED CUCUMBERS

Choose large ones and split them lengthwise without peeling. Remove pulp and chop it with 1 teaspoon onion, $\frac{1}{2}$ a tomato, $\frac{1}{2}$ a green pepper, salt, pepper and paprika. Chop all very fine. Add 1 tablespoon buttered breadcrumbs, one teaspoon melted butter, and mix. Fill the shells to the round. Bake one hour in a moderate oven and serve with butter sauce.

MUSTARD PICKLES

1 quart cucumbers, smallish ones, or 4 quite big ones, six inches long, 1 cauliflower. Put these through the coarse meat chopper.

Make a brine— $\frac{1}{2}$ a cup of salt to 3 cups of water—cover the chopped cucumbers and cauliflower and leave overnight. Drain in the morning.

Put through the chopper 6 large white onions, 2 large green peppers, 1 hot red pepper. Peel and chop by hand 6 large apples. Mix with cucumber and cauliflower, add 2 oz. of mustard seed, loose, or in a muslin bag if you prefer it, and 8 cups of brown sugar.

Scald 1 pint cider vinegar, add the vegetable mixture, and bring to the boil.

Take another pint of vinegar, mix with it $\frac{1}{2}$ a cup of flour and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (about 2½ tablespoons) of turmeric powder. Add this to the other and boil the whole thing for 30 minutes.

My summer neighbor says she uses this in sandwiches for tea in the winter, and brings down the house.

One recipe for handling that handsome but delicate vegetable the eggplant, and we are done.

Baked Eggplant—Cook two eggplants in boiling water, drain, cool. Peel and put through a sieve. That's how the original recipe goes. I think you may as well peel them first. Cook them in boiling salted water, drain, and mash with a potato masher, but I'm a simple teller. Anyhow, to the cool smooth purée, add 1 cup of breadcrumbs, 2 eggs, pepper, 2 teaspoons chopped onion, 2 tablespoons butter, and salt to your taste.

Put all in a deep dish, cover with buttered crumbs, and brown in the oven. You will find they all like eggplant.

DRESSING TABLE

BY ISABEL MORGAN

EAST and West are meeting this year in fashions, and make-up is reflecting this influence, according to Helen Rubinsteiin. Not only will it be adaptable to daytime clothes but to evening also, for it is then that the Eastern influence is most marked. The new, slightly dusky make-up is achieved by using a deep-toned foundation beneath a light peach-blush powder, and cosmetic tones that are deep and rich in raspberry hues. The town and country make-up film in terra-cotta, which is the foundation of the Rubinsteiin make-up, is also suggested as being excellent to conceal sallow skin tones and fading tan, besides giving the skin a soft, smooth and even-hued surface. A dusting of peach-blush powder over it highlights the face and gives it a transparent clear quality.

For wear with it, Madame Rubinsteiin suggests a deep, red raspberry rouge and lipstick, and blue-green mascara and eyeshadow. It is said to go well with black, the most important color in the coming fashion season, as well as with the deep-ink and violet blues, deep reds, rich greens and wine or rusty browns, all of which are sponsored for autumn, and is effective for evening wear.

EVERY regard in their bottles shaped like a crown, the Prince Matchabelli perfumes have come to Canada for the first time. There are three perfumes . . . Duchess of York, Ave Maria and Katherine the Great . . . rich full-bodied perfumes, all of them. Duchess of York is an English garden fragrance in which lilac predominates. Ave Maria is smoky and exotic, with a suggestion of incense, to be worn when one is in a mood to dramatize oneself. Katherine The Great is light, with the multi-fragrances of a mixed bouquet.

AT A recent showing of shoes attended by all the fashion great of New York, one of the shoe styles creating the keenest interest was the new "Militaire" boot which extends to the ankle. There is considerable talk about these new boot-types as an important fashion which seems to be coming in as a new trend for winter street wear. The flaring and rather shorter skirts of winter costumes have becoming hemlines for wear with these highly practical, yet very decorative new shoes. One of the shoes, of black suede, had a square toe, walking height heel, and was buttoned up to the ankle. Another high shoe with the same type of heel, was of black suede with gunmetal piping and stitching. It faced up to the ankle, and had turned-down flaps shaped like a man's soft collar.

THE clothes worn by Katharine Hepburn in the motion picture, "Mary of Scotland," are in many respects strikingly like those we are wearing this fall. Seldom do we see a picture of a past age in which the styles can be so well adapted to the

present mode. But those in "Mary of Scotland" can be, and have been.

Walter Plunkett is the designer behind all this. As he went deeper into the costuming of the historical film he saw how easily the details of Mary Stuart's wardrobe could be translated into modern clothes. The result is the appearance of many of this season's dresses (and accessories), showing this influence.

In these dresses we see such things as the ruff-like collar in metalclad, the pointed lace collar which can be worn as a ruff, the built-up shoulders, the princess line, the tunic, the pleats with fullness in back—all of them fashion points of the sixteenth century that look well today. The milliner has transformed the Stuart headdresses into the Scotch cap, the off-the-face bonnet and the ribbon-bedecked toque of this season.

Designers have used velveteeen for most of these dresses. Its rich texture and jewel-like colors—such shades as wine and bottle green, in addition to black—seem exactly right, not only to recall the glamour of a romantic period of history but also to fit in with our practical modern scene. In the same way velveteeen or matching felt has been used for the hats.

THE vogue for long-sleeved nightgowns has grown, so that we now find some of the smartest in pastel silk satin in strictly tailored skirt-waist style, with turn-down collars and pleated fronts, or of white silk crepe with standing collars bordered and buttoned in bright color contrast. A new version of this style is a white silk crepe, its long kimono sleeves and wide collar tied with wine red ribbon.

White or pale coffee-colored lace, instead of the familiar dark lace, is trimming imported lingerie. French designers have at last wearied of the dark tone and have turned almost entirely to white and pale lace trimming on pastel-colored, as well as white underwear. As a welcome change from Alemon they are now showing a great deal of Duchesse lace, and very new looks in white on deep aqua silk crepe, for instance.

• • • TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. Louis St. Laurent, Mr. René St. Laurent and the Misses Therese and Madeleine St. Laurent, of Quebec, are sailing late in October for England, to remain abroad for the winter. Mrs. St. Laurent, the Misses St. Laurent and Mr. René St. Laurent will also spend some time traveling on the Continent.

Her Excellency the Lady Tweedsmuir, attended by Captain Adeane, A.D.C., motored from Ottawa to the Seigniory Club on Monday, September 28. After visiting the club buildings, Her Excellency was a guest at tea in the Manor House of the Seigniory Club, formerly the home of Louis Joseph Papineau.

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THE SOCIAL WORLD

TORONTO

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor-General, attended by Mr. A. S. Redfern and Captain P. J. S. Boyle, was present at the Convocation of the University of Toronto and Victoria University at Toronto, on Saturday, October 10, where His Excellency received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, honoris causa, from Victoria University.

In the evening His Excellency attended a dinner in celebration of the Centenary of Victoria University at the Royal York Hotel.

A NUMBER of lectures have been arranged for the provisional members of the Junior League of Toronto. The first of these will be given by Mrs. C. H. A. Armstrong on "The Junior League." Mrs. Leighton McWhinney's subject will be "Parliamentary Procedure." Three others will be given by Miss Barbara Finlayson of the Social Science Department of the University of Toronto, and Mr. Hardy will speak on the Federation of Community Service.

In Vancouver, the Junior League is busily engaged with plans for January 28 and 29, when the members will present a New York production with trained local talent. The director of the show will arrive in Vancouver immediately after Christmas and will rehearse constantly until the night of the show. Committees of the League have already started their work, and we hear that many have already spoken for reservations. Mrs. H. R. Malkin is in charge of tickets, and Mrs. Kenneth Vaughn is in charge of the program.

MORE news of debutantes! Quebec is having few debuts this year. We hear that many of the girls of coming-out age are going to universities and, although they will attend the holiday dances, will not make their formal debuts this year. Among those who will be debutantes are Miss Nonie Fitzpatrick, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Arthur Fitzpatrick, and granddaughter of the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles and Lady Fitzpatrick; Miss Betty Dunn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dunn, who are at present at their summer house at Ste. Petronille, the Island of Orleans; Miss Kathleen Kelly, daughter of the Hon. and Mrs. Hall Kelly; Miss Claire Dagnaud, daughter of Doctor P. Dagnaud, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at Laval University, and Mrs. Dagnaud, Betty Dunn spent last winter abroad with her parents and Kathleen Kelly returned this summer from a finishing school in England.

Among the Ottawa debutantes of this season will be Miss Ethel Southam, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Southam; Miss Peggy Law, daughter of the late Captain John Crawford of Toronto, and Mrs. Law, of Rockcliffe; Miss Mary Malloch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Malloch; Miss Sunshine Pitmead, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pitmead; Miss Olive Beauchesne and Miss Patricia Beauchesne, twin daughters of Dr. Arthur Beauchesne, C.M.G., and Mrs. Beauchesne; Miss Muriel Curphy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Curphy; Miss Joan Beardmore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Beardmore, will be one of Toronto's debutantes. Mr. and Mrs. Beardmore and their family are leaving Montreal, where they have been living for some years, to take up their residence in Toronto the end of October.

News has flown east from Vancouver of the coming-out of Mrs. James C. Eckman's daughter, Miss Corinth Eckman, which took place at a tea-dance held at the Hotel Vancouver, the afternoon and evening of October 3. The several hundred guests were received in the mirrored Peacock Alley and dancing took place in the Oval Room. The debutante wore a Directoire costume of persimmon satin brocade, the skirt long and very full, with jacket having wide revers and short puffed sleeves. Charming with her golden hair was a brown velvet cap with a sheer veil. It was a most successful party and everyone looked terrifically smart, as Vancouver women always do.

WE HEAR that the High Commissioner and Mrs. Vincent Massey, who have just returned to London from a visit to Canada, have moved into their new home at Hyde Park Gardens, a spacious Adam house overlooking the Park.

VISCOUNT COBHAM, Lord Lieutenant of the county and city of Worcester, England, is coming to Toronto next month to be a judge at the Royal Winter Fair Horse Show at Toronto. He will be accompanied by his eldest daughter, the Honorable Viola Lyttelton, a young lady who is ranked among the most beautiful in English society. Viscount Cobham has had a distinguished military and diplomatic career, and was for eight years, as the Honorable John Cavendish Lyttelton, member of Parliament for a Worcestershire constituency. As Lord Lieutenant he is His Majesty's direct representative in the county, thus being one of the most ancient offices in the British constitution, dating back to the Norman Conquest.

Besides being an enthusiastic horseman and an excellent judge, he is M.P.H. of the Woodland Albrighton Hunt. The season's opening meet of Hunt every November is one



A SEPTEMBER BRIDE. Mrs. Kendrick Thursson Whyte, formerly Miss Ethel Louise Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Allen, whose marriage to Mr. Kendrick Thursson Whyte, of Toronto, son of Mrs. Whyte and the late Mr. Robert John Whyte, of Montreal, was a recent event in Cobourg, Ontario.

the most brilliant social functions in the English shires. His Lordship's versatility is shown by his reputation as an art connoisseur. He specializes in a knowledge of Old English and Dutch Masters, and his private gallery at Hagley Hall, near Stourbridge, is most interesting. He is looked upon as a most able after-dinner speaker.

The Viscountess Cobham is a daughter of the second Baron Chesham, and besides the Honourable Viola Lyttelton, there are two daughters and a son in the family.

MARRIAGES

EDMONTON

Benson Atkinson On September 19, Mr. Walter Benson, of New York, son of Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Benson, of Mount Olive, North Carolina, and Miss Thelma Atkinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Atkinson.

KITCHENER

Dewdney-Dougan On October 3, Mr. Selwyn Huntington Dewdney, son of His Lordship, Right Reverend A. D. Dewdney, Bishop of Keeewatin, and Mrs. Dewdney, of Kenora, Ont., and Miss Irene Maude Dougan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Dougan.

MONTRAL

Munton-Hurtubise On October 19, Mr. Robert J. Munton, son of the Hon. Dr. R. J. Munton and Mrs. Munton, of Ottawa, and Miss Andree Hurtubise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hurtubise.

OSHAWA

Davidson-Bailes On October 16, Mr. Charles Howard Davidson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Davidson, of Campbellford, Ont., and Miss Margaret Lenore Bailes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. Bailes.

OTTAWA

Gusson-Robinson On September 24, Mr. William Carruthers Gusson, M.Sc., son of Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Gusson, and Miss Margaret Blackett Robinson, B.A., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher B. Robinson.

WINNIPEG

Sellers-Atkins On September 26, Mr. George Henry Sellers, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Sellers, and Miss Margaret Anne Atkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Atkins.

McDormid-Little

On October 3, Mr. John Stewart McDormid, of Calgary, son of Hon. and Mrs. J. S. McDormid, and Miss Glad Lucille Little, daughter of Mrs. Little and the late Mr. Harry Little.

TRAVELERS

Baron and Baroness Carl Falkenberg, who recently arrived from Quebec to take up residence in Montreal, are now occupying their new home in the latter city.

Mr. John Southam, who was the guest of his sister, Baroness Falkenberg, has left Montreal for her home in Calgary, Alberta.

Miss Katherine McKim has returned to Montreal from Timiskaming, Que., where she spent two months.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond J. Wayland have returned from a motor trip to the United States and Ontario, and have taken up their residence in St. Jerome, Que. Mrs. Wayland was formerly Miss Louise de Lothiere.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Prevost and their small son Jacques of Montreal, are the guests of Mrs. Prevost's parents, the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. E. L. Patenaude, at Quebec.

Mr. Alphonse Rideout, who was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Colin Breakey at their camp at Lac Portage, has returned to Quebec.

Miss Virginia Knott, of Toronto, has sailed on the Normandie for England, where she will visit Mrs. Isabella

McLaughlin, Northiam, Sussex. Miss Knott will remain abroad for about a year, where she will continue her piano studies.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Manbert have returned to Toronto from spending their honeymoon in the United States and Northern Ontario. Mrs. Manbert was the former Miss Joyce Livingstone.

Lady Sharp has arrived in Ottawa from California to spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. E. E. Palmer, wife of the United States Consul-General.

Mrs. Alfred Johnston, who has been spending four months at her house in Oakville, has returned to Toronto.

BIRTH CONTROL

(Continued from Page 11)

maladjustment of the times. It is no longer novel to hear municipal authorities express themselves as in favor of the indiscriminate sterilization of all relief recipients. With their attention concentrated upon rising tax rates they can perhaps be forgiven for failing to notice that at least a few of those on relief in almost any Canadian municipality may be of higher intellectual and physical calibre, and therefore eugenically more important, than the average municipal official. The birth control movement, not only in other countries but in Canada, has collected a great deal of scientific data on sterilization. One of its conclusions is that in English-speaking countries there is rarely if ever a genuine need for compulsory sterilization except when the offspring is likely to be defective. In Canada the number of voluntary sterilizations already runs into the hundreds. The birth control advocate's answer to the indiscriminate sterilization enthusiast is: see that your law is brought up-to-date so that a birth control clinic under proper medical supervision can be established in your community with municipal support, preferably as an activity of your department of public health.

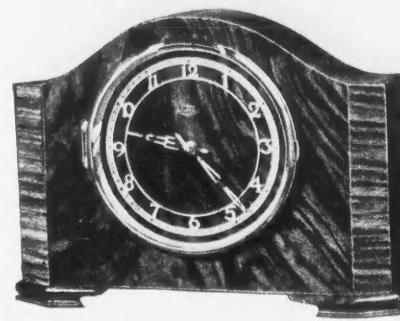
FINALLY the energy of the Canadian movement will probably be directed toward awakening the great body of the medical profession to what the advocates of birth control say is its proper position in relation to their movement. All the clinical work of birth control, they insist, is within the province of preventive medicine and public health; therefore it is time the profession endorsed the movement and assumed its natural place in it. Contraception, preconception and "geroception" should be in the curriculum of all Canadian medical schools. A majority of the recent graduates, it is said, have accepted this view and are making themselves proficient, but enough of the older physicians to constitute the balance of power in the profession are either uninterested or uninstructed in the methods which have scientific approval and therefore are incapable of prescribing them. Some are definitely opposed to birth control.

Meanwhile, so the argument runs, the medical profession is allowing a great number of potential patients to become accustomed to depending upon non-professional sources for instruction and materials. For example, a conservative estimate from within the pharmaceutical trade places Toronto's weekly expenditure at \$15,000 for birth control materials which do not merit the highest scientific approval. Of this amount only about \$7,200 weekly goes through legitimate retail channels, while a large proportion of the remainder goes through such distinctly illegitimate channels as cigar stores, garages and beauty parlors. Many of the appliances and materials thus sold are not only unreliable but definitely dangerous. If the medical profession in Canada is not yet ready to give its hearty support to the birth control movement, it could at least express itself on the wholesale distribution of definite menaces to public health, the birth control advocates suggest.

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It does make such a difference to your enjoyment of a party to know that you are looking your best. Here's the recipe I gave her.

An hour before dressing, wash your face and neck carefully with my Cleansing Cream and Juniper Skin Tonic. Pat in Orange Skin Food. Soak two Cosmetic Pads in my Eye Lotion. Place them over your eyes, and lie down and rest. Half-an-hour later, get up and splash on plenty of Juniper Skin Tonic. Then make-up—using my Dryskin powder over a base of Petal cream.

The result is really amazing. Not only does your skin look fresh as a rose—but my Dryskin* powder and Petal cream will keep you free from the least suspicion of shine all the evening!

The treatment I've given is for dry or normal skins. Will the "oilies" please get my book "Speaking Frankly" and look up the correct treatment for their type? You can get it either from any smart shop that stocks my preparations, or by writing direct to Jane Seymour, Lumsden Building, Toronto.

Jane Seymour

BEAUTY PREPARATIONS

Dryskin and Greaskin Powders are packed in my Non-Spill Powder Box, \$2.50, refills \$1.50.

***IMPORTANT—An Invitation to You

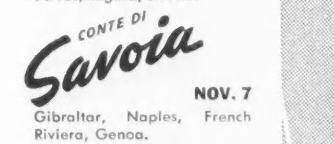
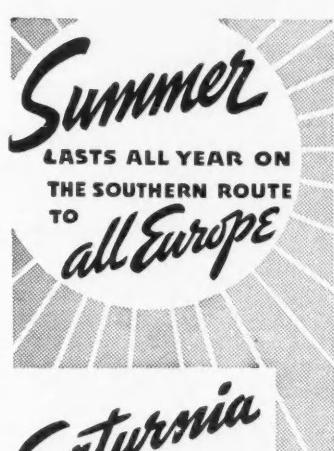
An expert sent over from my Bond Street Salon in London, England—where many of the most famous and most beautiful women of

**BLINDING HEADACHES
MADE HER HELPLESS**
**Forced to Lie Down For Hours
at a Time**

Other sufferers from headaches will be interested to read this letter:

"Until last summer I was subjected to very bad headaches. While they lasted I seemed to lose my sight and all power in my hands, and was forced to lie down for hours at a time. My aunt (who has taken Kruschen Salts for 12 years with beneficial results) suggested my trying them. I did so, and I've not had any return of those headaches for months, in fact I feel quite better. I shall always take Kruschen regularly in future." —(Mrs.) M.W.

Headaches can frequently be traced to a disordered stomach, and to the unsuspected retention in the system of stagnating waste material which poisons the blood. The numerous salts in Kruschen assist in the complete elimination of waste matter, resulting in a purer blood-stream, and thus helping to bring relief from headaches.



—*Ports of Call*

SAN FRANCISCO EXPERIENCE

THE city grows with the age. Back from the waters of the Embarcadero, spreading her streets and parks and homes up and over fourteen hills, across the Peninsula to the Pacific, Penthouse-topped apartments and mighty office towers pile across the skyline. The Golden Gate is bridged with steel. Another giant scaffolding leaps high to cross the Bay. Progress . . . trains and planes, iron and stone and traffic . . . the humming, drumming tempo of a great metropolis. And behind it all, storybook San Francisco. That part of the city that isn't on maps; the things of the city that guide books only hint at.

The San Francisco of cable cars that whisk you up sunny terraced streets on a bell-ringing excursion over the hills. The pale blue boats of Fishermen's Wharf and the nets that are mended on Sundays, and the owl-eyed sea bass that come from the nets. The San Francisco of Old Mission Dolores whose yellowing adobe walls and time-seared headstones have watched the pageant of this city from the very beginning. Or then again, the San Francisco of Sutro Heights, a garden of the 'eighties overlooking the ocean, where tiny stone elves, fawns and wood-sprites peek from behind mossy banks. Where a stern Likeness of Leopold I grows regally indignant as a filmy spiderweb sways between his nose and chin. Pan sleeps here. There's a Griffin with only one wing. And Mercury has fallen utterly prostrate into a bed of fern.

Look to the ancient castles of the gold and silver kings, to the curious lighthouse just off Land's End, the mirrored ferry boats, the mile on mile of bridle path, forest, and flowers in Golden Gate Park. Regard closely these and a thousand other heirlooms to be found here and there along the city's boulevards. They best introduce the San Francisco you will come to know . . . the friends you will make and the fun you will have. For their significance lies in the fact that they exist at all; that the people of San Francisco have preserved them in an age that asks for change and progress. They symbolize, you'll find, the very feel of the city: the ease, the light-heartedness, the benign tolerance.

ROOM FOR THOUGHT

STAND at the top of one hill, Nob Hill let's say, and watch the buildings march off, down and down to the wharves of the waterfront or across town to ride the slopes of other hills: Russian and Telegraph to the north, Rincon to the south, and the jutting heights of Twin Peaks to the west.

For some reason as you stand there, the whole world suddenly rights itself and becomes simplified. You are alone and on top. The city is below. Beyond are the gliding hulls of liners and freighters to take you to China if you like. Splendid isolation . . . elbowroom for long thoughts . . . conducive to a certain bland live-and-let-live reckoning. For as you can see, nothing is important but the high hills and the tides that daily wash their shores, and the friends that share these elements with you.

He is the same grand independence that made possible the episode of Emperor Norton. Logically he was a fool. Yet had you too been living in those times, had you caught the swift feel of the hills, you would have pretended as early San Francisco did that he was "Emperor of the United States, Protector of Mexico, and Sole Owner of the Guano Islands." Not only pretended, but you would have tried to make it so. You would have earnestly contributed to buy him trappings as glossy as his title. You would have treated him with scrupulous reverence, respected his scrawled "Proclamations," and finally buried him with honest tears and a fitting ceremony. San Francisco did it in the 'sixties. And would do it again today.

Consider the way these fourteen hills fold *away* from things, how they seem to predominate and make small a scuttling universe of ships and buildings and men, and you come to understand the boldness and the fundamental wisdom of a Jack London. You can explain the jovial swagger of a Mark Twain or an Artemus Ward, the almost childlike eagerness of a Robert Louis Stevenson. They were set free here. Free to be bold and wise and tolerant.

AND FREEDOM

TODAY, you will find in this same freedom of hills and sea all you want to know about the city. Why things seem different here; fresher, greener, brighter. And why there is, in just the shortest visit to San Francisco, a neat, clean breakaway from the ordinary and the dull.

When you first swing down a merry chuckling street like Powell with traffic bells singing on the corners and sidewalk flower stands in bloom and polished shopfronts beam-



THE LARGEST CHINESE CITY outside the Orient is boasted by San Francisco. Here is a typical street in the up-to-date "Chinatown" where American-born Chinese in modern dress mingle with the oldsters in the garb of the Far East.

—Photo courtesy *Californians, Inc.*

ing down, you can't help feeling that old San Francisco is under some gay spell. Pigeons strut across the deep green of Union Square or pose in groups of two and three, along the granite base of Dewey Monument. Further along, windows are clustered with jewels, dresses, furs, gardenias in bowls, and puffing frogs—soon to be froglegs—kicking around in a glass tank. People seem to be more alive. Women in tilted hats, tastefully dressed, gay and smart and worldly. Tall men with tanned faces, striders! And other men, white-bearded, with cane and spats, and looking for all the world like chief justices off the bench.

A policeman watches his blocked-off kingdom with a keen but understanding eye. He represents a community that erects no "Keep Off the Grass" signs in her parks and during the Volstead years sympathetically overlooked little cellars in the Italian Colony. Each year at Christmastime tinselled gifts stack up on his downtown corner; packages from friends, from appreciative merchants, and from those who for no apparent reason just want to give him something.

A cable car rolls by, its busy gripman wrestling the giant levers, ringing the bell in musical cadence, stopping for passengers in the middle of the block. You'll know him soon. Like a postman on some sparse R.F.D., he knows all his regular customers, their stops, and oftentimes their affairs. Yes, and he's an authority on San Francisco and will put the same fervor into showing you the town that he does into his spectacular job.

Doubling back and zigzagging along the downtown streets, the traffic is suddenly stilled and you walk into the largest Chinese city outside the Orient.

Under waving lanterns and paza'd eaves, fast temples, red and gold, giddy banners over the alleys, incense sticks smoldering to idols. In and out of darkened shops where tiny buddhas and fierce ivory dragons leap from the shelves. Incense hangs in the air like damp woodsmoke! And the proprietors, silken voiced, bowing, telling you the story of each object. This hand-worked gown is the labor of an old family in a province north of Nanking. This jade ring, you see? Such a ring will bring incredible good fortune to the wearer. This image of the Gautama is very, very old and it too has some nameless magic power.

And on, and on, they will go, if you let them: urns, sandals, copper vessels, robes, dishes, carpets, puzzles, incense.

And you'll buy something—some

incredible charm—and put it on your piano at home and never forget the day you got it.

Then out of Chinatown you'll go with evening coming on, neon lights

blinking and inviting you to a cocktail. Let it be in a severely

modern establishment ashlar with chromium and glass. Or a Louis XIV lounge, delicate and lovely in gold and pale green. Or a richly carpeted place where a massive mahogany bar is edged with deep chairs and a huge elk's head puppets the doorway.

The barman who swizzles your Martini does so with infinite grace; he is of a guild that once poured whiskey neat for nuggets of gold. And while the room hums with talk, now and then laughter, the stray notes of a nearby piano, the gay rattle of ice against glass . . . the hour before dinner hangs over San Francisco. Way up on Russian Hill an artist is drinking a toast with one of his neighbors, a man who paints or writes or sings just for the fun of it. On Telegraph Hill, shuttered homes light up, row on row of them ascending to the top, to Coit Tower ablaze with white light and the purple sky behind it. A millionaire living here knows the abrupt drop from his doorstep to be grander than the Vamero over Naples. He congratulates himself, tipping a silver decanter.

Along the cobble streets of North Beach blood-red wine glitters. The lanterns of Chinatown glow on. It is dusk on the Bay with ferry boat windows and the riding lights of tugs swimming along an inky surface. Night is deepening along the Embarcadero, among a forest of masts and spic-and-span crates. Aboard a ghostly tramp from Sydney, the captain slips on his dress coat and, just as a mile of ship bells strike a clanging chorus, he faces the city and raises a glass. The swift free mood of sky-tipped hills has caught them all. And you among them, as grinning lights trace their way across town, over the ten-thousand hills of San Francisco.

COMPOSED of many bright and fleeting moments we predict your nights in San Francisco. We see a moment under the diamond flash of the theatre marquee hemmed in with silk, perfume, orchids, prologue to a great drama and the performance of a great star. A moment in the marble foyer of the opera house, drifting through the high gold doors to hear a mighty orchestra, while all around are the white fronts and rustling skirts of a San Francisco that thinks enough of music to maintain a city opera and a city symphony.

There will be hilarious moments among the brilliant lights of the beach, and dreamy moments along the highway that rolls out southward along the surf, mile on mile into the night. And a sweeping moment in the ballroom of a world-famed hotel, grandeur and glowing candles, dancing to musicians who nightly share their melodies with you and a million listeners coast to coast. And more dancing in this city where modern dance music was born . . . faster, faster now under the bubbly amber light of a late supper club. Speeding across town to Fisherman's Wharf . . .



Vogue says:

"This year, have, no matter what

A FUR HAT"

Here is Simpson's version in Persian, Cossack-high, yet softly pushed into feminine flattery with a dashing feather shot into it. You'll be surprised to discover the fur feels no heavier than felt. From the French Room. \$35.

Simpson's
Third Floor

Spend this Winter



Ask your travel agent
for the new booklet on
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
"Land of the Humming Bird"

Or write TRADE COMMISSIONER
225 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal



IN the whole West Indies there's nothing else quite like this fascinating land. Every summer recreation amid scenes of tropical beauty. See the famous Asphalt Lake at La Brea where Raleigh caulked his ships. Explore Tobago, Robinson Crusoe's Island. So restful—yet there's never a dull moment. So entrancing that you'll want to return again and again.

TOURIST INQUIRY BUREAU
Port of Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I.

there to taste fresh crab from a boiling sidewalk cauldron, to listen to This soft-sung breeze will find you at the faint putt-putt of fishing smacks morning astir; a swift pony, swerv- turned seaward, to watch the stars sing along oak-lined, lime-paved paths in high overhead swim slowly out to tearing over sparkling tides of beach Asia. And a final rich moment when, Or it will meet you at the rise of a hill, you climb between the covers, bounding golf ball along the ridge, and sleep. Sleep in a cool, salt-sprayed breeze that crosses many leagues of ocean to fling the curtains of your sail-boat or catch you with bright spray as you sunbathe on the sand.



You're risking your
child's HEALTH!"

Mother: "Whatever do you mean, Nurse? I simply wiped his nose."

Nurse: "Yes, but when you've been using that handkerchief yourself, you pass the infection of your cold right on to Johnnie. Use Kleenex for handkerchiefs, not only for Johnnie but for yourself. You see, you use each soft, absorbent Kleenex tissue only once, then destroy it. Germs and all. So you prevent cold germs spreading to others and avoid re-infecting yourself by using repeatedly the same cold-laden handkerchief."

Caution

Do not accept inferior substitutes.
Insist on genuine Kleenex. Ask for it by
name. The Softest, yet Strongest of all
Disposable Tissues.

KLEENEX



NATURAL BEAUTY has been preserved in the many parks of San Francisco. Here is a sylvan spot in Golden Gate Park.

—Photo courtesy *Californians, Inc.*

—London Letter

DELECTABLE DUCHY

BY P. O'D.

Sept. 28th, 1936.

JUST at the moment I don't care a darn what is happening in London. I don't care who is about to divorce whom on account of whom (when lovely grammar I do write sometimes.) I don't care what horrid surprises Mr. Anthony Eden may or may not be preparing for the rest of us. Even less do I care what fits Lord Rothermere may or may not throw about them. I don't care who has just made a fortune, or come a crash in the City. I don't care who has started a successful play, written a successful novel, or had a successful death. I don't care about anything. I'm on holiday.

For years I have been meaning to visit what Cornwall so modestly describes as the "Delectable Duchy." For, let it be remembered, Cornwall is not a mere "shire" as the other counties of England are. It is the Duchy of Cornwall, and its writers never let you remain in any ignorance of the fact. So Duchy let it be!

Well, as I was saying, I have been intending to see what Cornwall, and yet somehow never managing to do it. For one thing, it is so very difficult ever to get past Devon. Devon is a big place, and a lovely place, and a wonderfully varied place. You can't get to Cornwall without going through it, unless you fly there, or go around by the sea. And once in Devon well, there is this to see, and that to do, and the first thing you know, most of your allowance of time and money, etc., is used up, and you have to think of going home again.

But this year I swam a fearsome oath that no more than one night would I spend in Devon on the way. What is much more important, I managed to persuade Her Who Has the say that Devon was old stuff, and that

The Killigrews were the great family of Falmouth, and Sir John was the head of it. He was also the Commissioner for piracy of the district, a big job in those Elizabethan days. Also a very useful job for the good Sir John, having stolen a Spanish ship out of the harbor and sent it off to Ireland in charge of his henchmen. Was thus enabled to investigate himself and declare himself innocent. But he had to admit that some of his servants might be guilty, and he suggested that they should be outlawed. Which is all anyone ever heard of it again, or the Spaniards ever heard of their ship.

EVEN the ladies of the land were piratical pirates in those great days, and some of them still are, for that matter, judging by the things they can do in the way of a hotel bill. There was Lady Jane Killigrew, the widow of the good Sir John. When a couple of storm-tossed Dutch ships sought refuge in Falmouth harbor, she boarded them with about sixty retainers armed to the teeth and demanded salvage. Unfortunately, there was some dispute as to the amount, and some of the refugees got themselves killed. But when Lady Jane left the ships, she took with her "two hogsheads of Spanish pieces of eight, which she counted to her own use." Pieces of eight? What a grand ring there is to that! And what a grand old girl!

Lady Jane, however, didn't always quite as good luck as her husband. She was not a continuous one of Piracy, and she couldn't investigate herself. Besides, robbing the Spaniards, who were hereditary enemies and Cornish pirates was one thing, and robbing Protestant Dutchmen was another. She was tried for her performances, and even sentenced to jail. But that is



NEW LORD MAYOR. The Lord Mayor-Elect, Alderman Sir George Broadbridge, proceeding to the service at the Corporation Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, following which he was elected as "Coronation" Lord Mayor at the Guildhall.

of it, and if any of the crew or passengers committed the indiscretion of surviving well, they attended to that too.

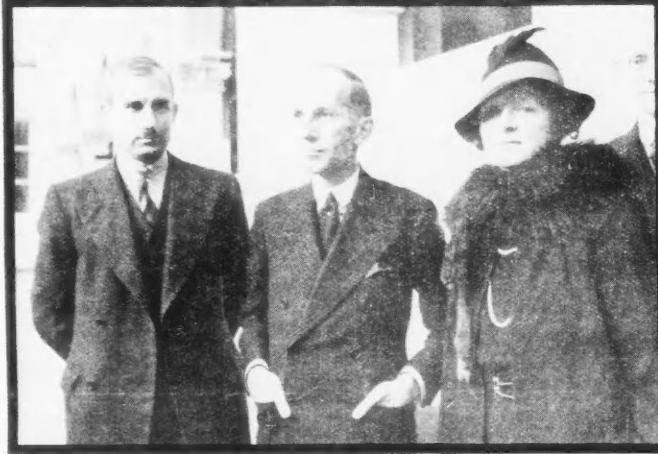
And what a country they had for the work! All of Cornwall is one immense triangular headland running out into the Atlantic with its point at Land's End. And both of the long stretches of coast which meet there are cut into an endless series of cliffs and reefs, with narrow coves running up between. And most of the coves were almost as dangerous as the reefs, so far as getting into them in a storm was concerned. And still are, unless it is a great harbor like Falmouth.

But one thing in Cornwall is not a disappointment, and that is the Cornish cream. It is wonderful stuff, very yellow. And that, by the way, is one of the many sore spots in the Cornish attitude towards its more famous and prosperous neighbor.

Cornishmen claim that they really invented the stuff, or rather that the secret was passed on to them by the Phoenicians yes, I mean the Phoenicians, the lads that were licked by the Romans. And Cornishmen say that the artful Devon men merely copied the stuff, and then clapped their name on their inferior product and grabbed the market by sheer ballyhoo.

But then, of course, Cornishmen and Devon men don't like one another very much. They live too close together. Besides, there was that mix-up of the Civil War, when Devon plumped for the Parliament, and Cornwall, like a true Royal Duchy, stood out for the king. That may seem to the reader rather an old story, but people who learned the dairy business from the Phoenicians may be expected to have long memories.

Personally, I am keeping an open mind on the cream question and an open mouth. There is nothing like an open mind to give breadth. And breadth certainly seems to be what I am getting. But it is grand fun so long as one's waistcoat buttons hold out.



OPENS CANADIAN EXHIBIT. Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner, opened the Exhibition of Photographs of Canada's National Parks at the Imperial Institute, Kensington. With him are Mrs. Massey and Mr. Harper, Consul.

Cornwall was the place to see this autumn, before the apples are picked, and again in the spring on an even greater scale, when the nights draw down and birds begin to fly. So here we are, and I am writing this by a window where birds will never fly. The Bay of St. Ives is where that likely outlander lived, I told the birds, in the hope of the oak trees being the right ones and giving me the right answer. By the way, I have been on the water for those same parks of St. Ives, which are supposed to be more rugged, craggy and more dangerous than those in Cornwall. And I tell you frankly, not half as many visitors as Cornwall can show, and they are probably even harder. That's the word of the day. It shatters all sorts of preconceived notions.

You go to Harrow and you can't catch a car to make it. You go to Bideford and find people living with their old husbands or old wives, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, and they sit out in a reverie on the beach, in the sun, in a sort of reverie, not caring whether they live or die. And I tell you frankly, not half as many visitors as Cornwall can show, and they are probably even harder. That's the word of the day. It shatters all sorts of preconceived notions.

Now go to Harrow and you can't

catch a car to make it. You go to Bideford and find people living with their old husbands or old wives, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, and they sit out in a reverie on the beach, in the sun, in a sort of reverie, not caring whether they live or die. That's the word of the day. It shatters all sorts of preconceived notions.

If the great families of Cornwall went to the party on this heretic side, it is small wonder that the poor country people all around the coast would be a wee bit afraid of them.

As I remarked before, the wreckers of Cornwall have been a great disappointment. The only really efficient wrecker I have so far met in a week's tour was in charge of a motor-

boat. And the only wrecking he did was to bash in the side of the aged and far from robust car I was driving. But even he was a mere shadow of his virile ancestors. Perhaps if he had been a little nearer the sea he would have pushed the car over the cliff, and knocked us on the head and thrown us in after it in the old heroic way. As it was, he was almost apologetic. I was ashamed of him.

But one thing in Cornwall is not a disappointment, and that is the Cornish cream. It is wonderful stuff, very yellow. And that, by the way, is one of the many sore spots in the Cornish attitude towards its more famous and prosperous neighbor.

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I WISH I COULD WEAR OFF-THE-FACE HATS!

BUT NO HAT LOOKS WELL ON TOP OF A PIMPLY FACE!

OH, DAD... YOU'RE SUCH A DARLING! NOW I CAN GET A CUTE LITTLE HAT LIKE PEGGY'S... JUST WAIT TILL YOU SEE HOW STYLISH I'LL BE!

OH, DEAR... IT'S NOT A BIT NICE ON ME! IT SHOWS UP ALL MY HORRID PIMPLES!

MAY I MAKE A SUGGESTION? MY SISTER GOT RID OF HER BAD SKIN WITH FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST WHY DON'T YOU TRY IT?

I'M SO GLAD YOU CAME BACK... AND I KNOW YOU'LL GET LOTS OF COMPLIMENTS WHEN YOU WEAR IT!

THANKS TO YOU FOR TELLING ME ABOUT FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST!

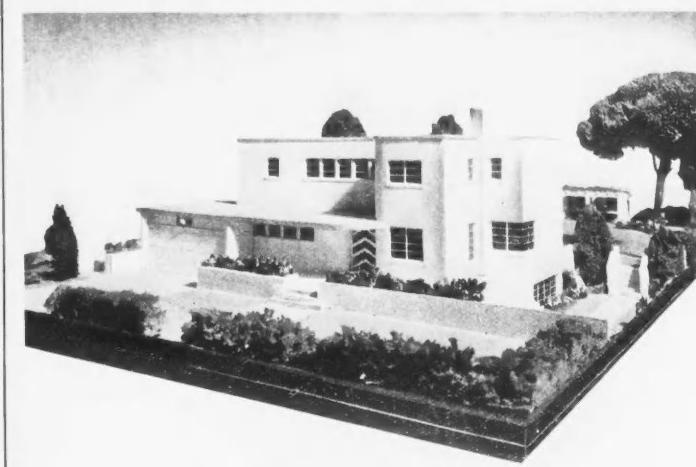
HI, THERE, JERRY

GOSH, CLAIRE... IT'S SWELL TO SEE YOU... AND DON'T WE LOOK NIFTY! THAT'S ONE HONEY OF A HAT, I'LL SAY!

DON'T LET ADOLESCENT PIMPLES KEEP YOU FROM LOOKING YOUR BEST

irritate this sensitive skin and pimples appear.
Fleischmann's fresh Yeast clears these skin irritants out of the blood. Then, pimples go! Eat 2 cakes a day, before meals or at bedtime—plain, or in a little water—until your skin is entirely clear. Start today!

-clears the skin
by clearing skin irritants
out of the blood



Small scale model from design which won a first prize in medium size houses, also grand prize. Architect, W. E. Williams, Nelson, B.C.

EXHIBITION OF ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNS

opens at

EATON'S-COLLEGE STREET

FOURTH FLOOR

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17th

Last spring THE T. EATON CO. sponsored an Architectural Competition open to all Architects in Canada and offering 15 prizes totalling \$5,500.00. The object of this competition was to awaken an interest in good architecture, particularly in the building of small and medium sized houses, thereby stimulating an interest in the construction industries in Canada and accessories incident thereto.

Results were most gratifying. Designs being received from many parts of Canada

NOW COMES THE EXHIBITION

- of architectural designs
- small scale models
- and small scale furnished interiors

In a special setting on the fourth floor, EATON'S-COLLEGE STREET

WHICH HOUSE DO YOU PREFER?

It has occurred to us that it would be of interest to try and discover the design that is the most popular in Toronto. Therefore we ask you to

BALLOT ON THE DESIGN YOU LIKE BEST

Ballots provided at Exhibition Fourth Floor

EATON'S - COLLEGE STREET

ALLEN, MILLS & FOX
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
ELLIOTT ALLEN C.A.
LICENSED TRUSTEE
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TORONTO 2, CANADA

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AND COMPANY
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THE
TORONTO
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EL. 5156

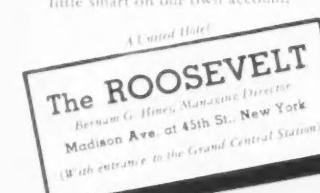


CANADA'S GROWTH

Canada's greatness is the result of generations of growth. By safeguarding savings; by promoting confidence; by stimulating construction; by encouraging thrift, the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation has contributed to Canada's sturdy growth for more than 81 years.



Once during every twenty-four hours we have our guest completely at our mercy. When he tumbles into one of our luxurious beds amidst snowy linen and warm, soft blankets, we make a friend. When he arises next morning refreshed and content, we have been good hosts and just a little smart on our own account.



Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited

DIVIDEND NUMBER 285

EXTRA DIVIDEND NUMBER 31
A regular dividend of 15%, and an extra dividend of 15%, making 25% in all have been declared by the Directors of the Capital Stock of the Company payable on the 3rd day of November, 1936 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 19th day of October, 1936.

DATED the 10th day of October, 1936
L. McIVOR,
Assistant Treasurer

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section.

POWER CORPORATION COMMON

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am the holder of a fair amount of the common stock of Power Corporation of Canada and lately I have been wondering what I should do about it. Just at the present time the fact that this stock doesn't pay dividends isn't important to me but I can see the day coming when it will be. So my problem is to decide whether I should continue to hold, or to get out now, which I can do without loss. I am generally familiar with the company's set-up and I understand that it has been showing recovery from the depression results. But what I would like to know chiefly is if you think that this company will resume distribution on its junior security within a reasonable period. Your help will be appreciated.

—W. W. R., Vancouver, B.C.

In the absence of any official statement as to policy, neither I nor anyone else can venture to predict how soon Power Corporation will resume common dividends. I can tell you, however, that it is my view that eventual distribution is assured and that there should not be too much delay, in view of expanding earnings and portfolio values, before something is passed on to junior security holders.

Power Corporation's report for the year ended June 30 last can, I think, be regarded as quite satisfactory to shareholders. Total income expanded to \$1,576,188 from \$1,542,587 the year before and net to \$823,161 from \$789,584. Per share on the common stock was 50 cents as against 42 cents in 1935, 29 cents in 1934, a deficit of 12 cents in 1933; 15 cents in 1932, \$1.84 in 1931 and \$2.16 in 1930. While the 50 cent figure achieved last year may not be considered sufficiently large to warrant resumption of distribution, attention has been called to the notable appreciation in the market value of the company's holdings, and it has been suggested that a portion of this might be passed along. For example, book value of the company's holdings, according to the last report, was \$27,158,743 whereas the market value as of June 30, 1936, was \$27,785,006 which again contrasted with a market value of \$23,791,293, as of June 29, 1935. The company's direct mining investments—it is interested indirectly in mining through the supplying of power chiefly through subsidiaries in Northern Ontario and Northern Quebec—turned out exceedingly well, shares with a book value of \$100,000 having a market value of over \$1,300,000. Total increase in the market value of the company's portfolio in the last fiscal year was well over \$4,000,000.

Just what this means to holders of the common stock is demonstrated by the application of market values to the calculation of the junior stock equity. On this basis the break-up value of the common, per share, amounted to \$16.51 as against \$6.68, calculated similarly, a year earlier. The company's balance sheet shows a building up of the cash position, total current assets of \$657,700 including \$353,389 cash as against \$225,630 a year earlier. The company's special reserve, created through profits on securities sold and discount on debentures redeemed, rose during last year to \$510,918 as against \$389,889. Profit and loss surplus at the close of the fiscal period stood at \$1,556,238 as against \$1,333,077.

Power Corporation is the largest public utility holding company in Canada and derives its income not only from its investments but from engineering and management services supplied to its subsidiaries. In recent years there has been a notable upturn in power output throughout the country and it is reasonable to anticipate further increases in the company's income. The political situation is not considered to contain any near-term menaces and the general future should be bright. I consider Power Corporation common well worth holding for the long term.

• • •
LITTLE LONG LAC

Editor, Gold & Dross:
What is your opinion of Little Long Lac as a fairly safe investment, with a possible increase in value within the next year or so?

R. C. L., Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Little Long Lac holds a very important place among the new gold producing mines established in Canada during the past few years. The mill is operating at 250 tons of ore per day, and the ore is yielding an average of over \$15 per ton. The mine has been developed to a depth of 1,000 feet, which has resulted in placing a large ore reserve in sight. The ore attains a width of as much as 40 ft. at one point and it has been estimated the ore already in sight is at least six years ahead of full capacity for the present mill. This points toward likelihood of mill expansion possibly during 1937. In 1935 the mill treated 62,673 tons of ore and produced \$1,108,269. A net profit of \$420,000 was realized.

Little Long Lac is moderately capitalized at 2,000,000 shares, and the stockholders are justified in looking forward with confidence to a long and reasonably liberal dividend record.

The management and company executive is capable and aggressive, and provided the mine development continues to add to ore in sight, may be counted upon to operate the mine to the maximum benefit of the company's shareholders.

• • •
MACASSA, PAYMASTER, WRIGHT-HARGREAVES

Editor, Gold & Dross:
My wife has purchased a small number of shares in Macassa, Paymaster and Wright-Hargreaves and has been asking me what I think of them. Now I do not know anything about mining or other stocks. Could you help me out with your opinion as to whether they are all O.K. to carry along for investment, and if they will likely be paying dividends soon?

T. A., Toronto, Ont.

Macassa is in good physical condition, and has also built up a substantial treasury. The developments at lower levels indicate good prospects of the mine requiring enlargements to the milling plant. The company is paying moderate dividends now, and apparently larger disbursements may be expected in due time.

Paymaster has been growing steadily and is producing on a moderately profitable basis. The ore resources are large, and although an element of speculation is present, yet the enterprise is well managed and has a promising future. The company is highly

capitalized at 9,000,000 shares with some 7,761,000 shares issued. Current results suggest the dividend stage may not be far off, although the annual rate per share may not be large on account of the large number of shares outstanding.

Wright-Hargreaves is already a big dividend paying gold producer. The current rate of dividends is 10 cents per share quarterly, with bonuses of 5 cents per share having been paid each quarter during the current year. The ore resources are large and the company treasury is strong. A high rate of dividends is in prospect for a good many years.

• • •
GOLD EAGLE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I bought some Gold Eagle shares some time ago on account of hearing all kinds of glowing reports about it, but the price has dropped away down and I am very disappointed. Can you tell me why the price is down and what the outlook is?

—R. F. H., Buffalo, N.Y.

Gold Eagle, in the light of a special examination made by Professor Stanley Graham, is lower in grade than was indicated by earlier official reports. Prof. Graham shows one section where values average \$20.63 to the ton in gold across a width of 43 inches and a length of 130 ft. On the other hand, a statement by F. M. Passow, consulting engineer, shows high-grade ore in various sections, with one shoot 55 inches wide and 260 ft. long carrying \$59 to the ton. The vast difference in values estimated in the two reports would appear to require more serious explanation than has so far been made available. Prof. Graham makes this observation:

"I understand that a part, at least, of the mine sampling has been done by chip sampling the drift faces. Since the higher grade ore is the better fractured I believe that this method of sampling will give high results. Under your operating conditions chip sampling is necessary for the information and guidance of the operators but I recommend that for purposes of record the backs be systematically channel sampled."

In view of the Graham report, the outlook for the mine is less impressive than formerly believed. Although a producing mine still looms up on Gold Eagle for late 1937, yet it would appear probable the estimates will have to be based upon smaller tonnage as well as lower average values.

• • •
NATIONAL STEEL CAR

Editor, Gold & Dross:

What would you say to a speculation in the common stock of National Steel Car? I don't know much about this company but I am a great believer in greatly improved business conditions over the next few years and I see no reason why this company shouldn't benefit. I am convinced that a period of marked prosperity for Canada is just ahead and this stock seems to be one that hasn't moved up. My attention was directed to it by noticing a recent report which seemed to show that the company had turned the corner. Some background facts as to earnings record and financial position would be appreciated together with your opinion. I know there isn't any dividend.

P. S. T., Welland, Ont.

The capital stock of National Steel Car Corporation can, in my opinion, only be regarded as still a fairly radical long-term speculation despite the improvement to which you prefer. It is well-known in the railway equipment business that conditions of either feast or famine prevail, and the fact that four years of famine are behind does not necessarily indicate that the feast is about to begin. The greatly improved showing achieved by the company in the fiscal year ended June 30 last was due to Government-financed railway buying inaugurated in 1935 and in part to a fair-sized order from the T. & N.O. Railway. It is a fact that due to obsolescence and shortage of maintenance funds during the depression years there has been created a considerable equipment requirement on the part of Canadian railways, but earnings have not yet increased to a scale to permit large-scale buying. Neither is it known whether or not the Government at Ottawa will follow the previous course of extending assistance. And the situation has been further clouded by the Western crop-reducing drought since the equipment demand necessitated by a large crop is not present.

As to your general remarks concerning the business trend, I agree. Eventually there must be important large-scale buying of railway equipment in this country in order to keep up with the trend of progress and to serve the growing needs of trade. It is a question, however, of just how soon this may materialize and if, in the meantime, any buying may not be of a fairly modest nature. Speculative purchasers of the capital stock may, therefore, have an indeterminate period to wait for any important appreciation.

Last year, for the first time since 1932, the company reported a net income, equivalent to 9 cents a share on the capital stock (the 1932 figure was 7 cents) and this was after depreciation allowance of \$357,147 as against the nominal \$50,000 allotted during the depression period. The fast or famine contrast is strikingly illustrated by the operation income figures, last year the amount being \$360,719 as against a deficit of \$228,201 for 1935. Indication of potential earning power is indicated by the per share records of \$2.78 in 1929, \$8.83 in 1930 and \$2.62 in

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GOLD & DROSS

1931. The company has been able to maintain a strong balance sheet position but naturally this reflects the drain of the difficult period. The last report shows total current assets of \$1,089,591, including cash of \$181,509, marketable securities of \$71,784 and call loans of \$25,411, against total current liabilities of \$94,497. Net working capital which had been reduced by the successive deficits last year rose to \$995,094 as against \$849,142 a year earlier. Equity per share on the capital stock stood at \$34.31 as against current market quotations of around 20.

POTPOURRI

B. S. G., Hamilton, Ont. MANITOBA AND EASTERN has developed a moderate amount of ore and was recently considered likely to undertake construction of a small mill. However, officials decided the property was not yet ready for a mill, and will await the results of another few months development before deciding the question of a mill. Development is not far enough advanced to estimate whether a profitable producer may be established or not.

W. G., Toronto, Ont. KINGSTON ELEVATOR 6's of 1950 are guaranteed as to principal and interest by Canada Steamship Lines. You are aware that capital reorganization of Canada Steamship Lines is impending, but so far there has been no official announcement as to just how Kingston Elevator bonds will be affected, nor have there been published separate earnings statements of this subsidiary company of C. S. L. Because of this situation the bonds cannot be easily classified as a safe investment. Nevertheless, current market quotations of around \$9 appear to indicate fairly accurately the investment calibre of the issue. The situation will be further clarified, of course, when the Bondholders' Protective Committee, currently in conference with the company, announces the plan of capital reorganization which may have been agreed upon.

M. R. V., Nelson, B.C. BIG MASTER CONSOLIDATED is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares. The company has been doing aggressive work and has reported encouraging results from time to time. The question of attaining profitable production, however, remains uncertain. The property has been explored at different times for the past thirty-five years or more. While disappointment attended all earlier efforts, the higher price of gold may be of help on this latest occasion. Time and toll alone will tell.

T. D., Dawson Creek, B.C. You are probably aware that by act of the Ontario Legislature the municipalities comprising what were formerly known as the Border Cities have been amalgamated into the CITY OF WINDSOR, under that name. At the present time a plan of financial reorganization is being put into effect and final decision is expected shortly. You are interested in this since the security for the bonds of the WINDSOR, ESSEX AND LAKE SHORE RAILWAY were bonds of these municipalities. Just how you will make out eventually I cannot say, but certainly there will be a fairly radical scaling down.

G. J. M., Montreal, Que. ALSCHBACH GOLD MINING COMPANY has property in Greenfield Township, a considerable distance to the west of the Kirkland Lake gold-producing field. Some small patches of gold attracted interest on the claims some years ago, and considerable work was done with inconclusive results. The company has been short of funds with which to carry on further exploration. Negotiations have been in progress at different times during the current year, but there has been no official announcement of sufficient funds in sight on which to resume exploration. It remains for work to determine whether the property embraces payable deposits of ore or not.

C. R., Vancouver, B.C. I would suggest that you retain your COAST BREWERIES. This company has just issued its financial report for the year ended June 30th, 1936, showing net earnings equal to \$111 per share as against 93 cents in the previous year. Gross revenue increased from \$855,857 to \$862,579, and net, after all charges, from \$167,163 to \$200,060. After payment of dividends of \$165,890 there was a surplus of \$34,176. Net working capital also shows an increase to \$231,840 as against \$200,794.

E. F., Tulsa, Okla. CARTIER MALARTIC turned over its property and received in exchange 1,000,000 shares of Canadian Gold Operators. The property is located adjacent to O'Brien where good results are being met with. There are possibilities of Canadian Gold Operators arranging for finances with which to start work, but this is uncertain and may entail a reorganization. This would further reduce the equity which Cartier Malartic holds in Canadian Gold Operators.

B. F., Ithaca, N.Y. I regard either the common stock or the Voting Trust Certificates of FRASER COMPANIES LIMITED as speculatively attractive. The difference between the Voting Trust Certificates and the common stock is that the common is voting. It is true that Fraser Companies has been making considerable progress during the current year, and the financial picture has been greatly improved by the wiping out of deferred interest charges through the issuing of new common stock and the payment to bondholders of a portion of deferred interest in cash and a portion in common stock. This action has naturally increased the number of common shares outstanding, but it has placed the company in a position where interest charges should be covered and eventually something accrue to the junior security. Last year the company reported operating income of \$1,827,625 against \$1,576,227 in 1934. Net loss last year was \$84,288 as against a loss of \$371,811 in 1934. It is anticipated, however, that this year after all charges, something should be shown on the common.

M. C. R., Homestown, Ont. MARTIN MCNEELY met with disappointing results and recently decided to suspend operations. Drilling failed to indicate payable deposits of ore, and it was decided to conserve the remaining cash with which to conduct a search for new property.

M. S., Kitchener, Ont. WHILE I regard the stock of TEXAS CANADIAN OIL as speculative, nevertheless the company has now developed into one of the larger independent producers in the East Texas field. Current reports indicate that two more wells were recently brought in, bringing the total to 122. The company's income during the current year was reported to be running at levels greatly in excess of those a year ago, and it is considered probable that returns to shareholders will show improvement. The stock is currently quoted at \$1.58 as against a high for 1936 of \$2.50 and a low of \$1.25. In my opinion the stock is not without attraction as a speculation, but is likely to be subject to fairly wide market swings. All information supplied by the company has been of an optimistic nature and on this grounds it would be reasonable to anticipate further appreciation.

C. F. W., New Westminster, B.C. GOD'S LAKE is at an interesting stage in its development. The shaft is down 900 ft and crosscutting at lower levels is making progress. Ore reserves of about 100,000 tons are being maintained in upper levels. Production is upwards of \$50,000 per month. Profit is modest on account of the rate at which development is being extended to depth. HARPER would probably give you a very quick and substantial profit, provided those in control were to announce a decision to go ahead with operations. However, the date of any such announcement is uncertain and any advice at this stage would be premature. To the present shareholders of Harper the date on which work may be resumed, however, should be well worth waiting for.

R. K., Galt, Ont. The 7% preferred stock of ONTARIO SILKKNIT is currently quoted at 78 and selling to yield more than 9%. This indicates a certain hesitancy in the opinion of the market toward this security. The company is an important manufacturer of rayon products and after a number of difficult years appears to be enjoying prosperity. Some concern has been expressed, of course, as to the possibilities of competition from Japan and as to the general policy of the Federal Government with

respect to tariffs particularly in the textile field. Nevertheless I understand the Japanese competition has so far failed to materialize to any important extent, and that generally better business conditions should provide additional markets for the company's products. Last year Ontario Silkknit reported earnings of \$116 per share on the preferred stock, as against \$98.81 in 1934 and \$110.63 in 1933. These figures in turn contrast with only \$1.51 in 1932 and a deficit of 61 cents in 1931. Last year the company also achieved the wiping off of accumulated dividends on the preferred amounting to \$20.75 a share by a payment of 75 cents in cash and the issue of redeemable income rights carrying non-cumulative interest at the rate of \$1 per annum.

G. J., Welland, Ont. You have been left a long way behind with NORTH DAVIDSON. The company was not only succeeded by Beaumont Mines, Limited, but Beaumont was succeeded by Harris Consolidated. Since then Harris Con. has been succeeded by Ambassador Mines, Ltd., and my records show the Ambassador was placed in liquidation. The address given was 19 Sun Life Building, Hamilton, Ontario, with F. C. Robins as trustee.

R. O., Winnipeg, Man. I think that GREAT LAKES PAPER bonds, currently quoted around 78, offer interesting speculative possibilities. There was some disappointment, of course, following the announcement of the directors that the October interest payment would not be met, but you will remember that this possibility was provided for in the reorganization plan adopted by the company. I am informed that the company's mills are currently operating at capacity, the president of the company is C. H. Carlisle, one of Canada's ablest business executives, and the company has also secured eminent technical advice. There was, of course, considerable expense involved in the capital reorganization of the company, and I understand that at the present time funds are also required for certain plant additions. Having regard to the general newsprint outlook and more particularly to the satisfactory marketing arrangement achieved under the reorganization of Great Lakes Paper, I imagine that before very long the company should achieve satisfactory earning power and that bond interest can be regularly met. I think that it is more than possible, as well, that there should be some fairly important appreciation for the bonds.

E. C., Edmonton, Alta. SAKOOSE GOLD MINES, Ltd., sold its properties in 1935. The old Sakoose mine was sold to Nordic-Sturgeon Gold Mines, Ltd., for 759,605 shares, or one share of Nordic-Sturgeon for 2½ shares of Sakoose. The Sakoose also sold its Quebec property in 1935 to the Harris Bousquet Gold Mines, Ltd., for 400,000 shares. This amounted to 1 share of Harris Bousquet for 4½ shares of Sakoose. The Guaranty Trust Company of Canada, Toronto, is the transfer agent.

S. L., Highgate, Ont. I am afraid that the outlook for your SECOND STANDARD ROYALTIES is not particularly bright. For the year ended December 31, 1935, the company reported a net loss of \$2,888 and the previous year a net loss of \$18,002. Preferred dividends amounting to \$84,388 were paid during the year, but profit and loss deficit at the close of the year amounted to \$1,145,197. While this outlook is distinctly not encouraging, nevertheless I am not at all impressed by the suggestion to switch to stock of INTER-STATE OIL AND REFINING INC. I might point out to you that to the best of my knowledge no market exists for stock of this company, or is one likely to exist. Such ventures are definitely gambles, and while it is possible that success might attend the operations, nevertheless the literature you sent along is, in my opinion, entirely too vague. The company does not furnish an earnings statement or balance sheet and it is impossible to classify this stock at all definitely.

H. E. O., London, Ont. KEYROC MINING COMPANY has two groups of claims, one in the Kenora district in Ontario and one group in the Rouyn district of Quebec. I have never heard of any connection between this company and Canada Radium Company. The properties of Keyroc are in the prospect stage, and whether any part of them proves to have payable deposits, or not, remains to be disclosed through further work and exploration.

L. W., Toronto, Ont. At the time you bought THRIFT STORES preferred the company was coming along very well and establishing a satisfactory earnings basis. You will remember, of course, the activity of the Royal Commission on Price Spreads and the influence of this hearing upon the business of chain stores in general, and upon certain units in particular. You will probably remember that Dominion Stores was so severely affected that only now is its sales beginning to show some signs of recovery. This situation, coupled with the development of exceedingly intense competition in Montreal, led directly to the decline in income for Thrift Stores. Thrift Stores first preferred is currently quoted at 13½ asked, and if you can afford to do so I would suggest that you retain it temporarily. You have probably observed that a merger has been effected of Thrift Stores and Stop & Shop Limited through the acquisition of control of the former by the latter. While neither of these units has been particularly successful from an earnings standpoint in recent years, nevertheless the merger should serve to effect fairly important economies. There has been no announcement of any change in the financial set-up of either company, but that this may be done is quite possible. Thrift Stores' last report for the year ending March 31, 1936, was already beginning to show improvement. In that year operating income amounted to \$13,862 against an operating deficit of \$18,387 in 1935. Last year the net loss was \$1,062 against a net loss of \$12,800 in the previous year. There was a deficit of eight cents per share on the \$1.62½ first preferred stock, against a deficit of \$2.39. The balance sheet showed total current assets of \$469,226, including cash of \$128,324, the balance chiefly inventory, against total liabilities of \$143,504.

E. F., Tulsa, Okla. CARTIER MALARTIC turned over its property and received in exchange 1,000,000 shares of Canadian Gold Operators. The property is located adjacent to O'Brien where good results are being met with. There are possibilities of Canadian Gold Operators arranging for finances with which to start work, but this is uncertain and may entail a reorganization. This would further reduce the equity which Cartier Malartic holds in Canadian Gold Operators.

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Concerning Insurance

HUDSON BAY ROUTE

Voyages Per Season Not Enough to Enable Underwriters to Offset Two Heavy Losses in Five Years

BY GEORGE GILBERT

ANOTHER serious marine casualty has been chalked up against the Hudson Bay route. On September 16th the "Avon River" of Bristol, Eng., inward bound to Port Churchill, went ashore on the west coast of Mansell Island in the north-east section of Hudson Bay. The stranding took place following a breakdown of her engines in a heavy gale which lasted for some days. This is the second vessel to founder on the northern sea route since it was opened to grain shipping in 1931.

It may be recalled that on the morning of October 1, 1932, outward bound the grain-laden British freighter, "Bright Fan," sank in 15 fathoms of water north of Wales Island, three hours after striking an iceberg. As a result of a judicial enquiry into the matter, it was found that the failure of the ship's master to maintain an adequate lookout was the only contributing cause, and that the loss was not due to any defect in the equipment furnished for the protection of shipping in the vicinity. It was openly charged in the House of Commons at Ottawa that the boat had been deliberately sunk, but while the Court of Enquiry held the master and his first officer responsible, no punishment was imposed, nor was any recommended.

In the case of the founders of the "Avon River," it is recognized that it also did not occur from perils peculiar to the Hudson Bay route, for machinery may break down anywhere during heavy weather. But this second loss is regarded as an unfortunate one by marine underwriters, who point out that the number of trips per season on the route is not sufficient to give them a chance to recoup themselves for two such losses in five years.

Despite the statement attributed to the Captain of the "Avon River" on his arrival at Winnipeg with his 32-man crew, that Canada's short cut to Europe through Hudson Bay is as safe as any other of the world's sea lanes, and that the wrecking of his ship was "an act of God," an accident that might happen anywhere, those engaged in the marine insurance business are mostly of the opinion that no comparison can be made between the hazards involved on that route and those met with on the St. Lawrence route. While admitting that the Hudson Bay route is shorter, and giving full credit to the Dominion Government for all that it has done to make the route safer, it is still maintained that the marine risks from almost every angle are greater, when consideration is given to the long experience there has been in navigating the St. Lawrence, the navigational adeptness, and the class of steamers employed on the route.

While marine underwriters have made certain concessions in their charges as a result of the persistent demand of the Canadian authorities, they still hold that experience is the only basis upon which reductions should be granted, and not upon any merely theoretical comparison with another route.

Some valuable information regarding the navigational and physical hazards of the Hudson Bay route is contained in the seventh annual report of the Imperial Shipping Committee, covering the experience up to close of 1935. In the 1935 season there was actually a reduction in the number of voyages by the route, the number being 8, as compared with 15 in 1934, 16 each in 1933 and 1932, and 25 in 1931. On account of the small number of voyages by the route, the Imperial Shipping Committee agreed with the Joint Hull Committee of the underwriters that the time for a reduction in the basic rate had not yet arrived.

BET certain concessions were made by the underwriters for the season of 1936, which were received as an encouragement to the development of the route. These were: (1) The 1936 season to open on the 5th of August instead of the 10th of August, provided that vessels should not pass Cape Chidley before the 10th of August, unless a Canadian Government patrol ship had advised that it was safe to do so. (2) That the 1936 season should end on the 15th of October, but that the underwriters for late departure should only be entitled to the last five days prior to the close of the season instead of eight days as formerly. (3) Vessels fitted with gyro compasses to receive a reduction of 5% per cent, and the new rate being 17% 6d per £100.

For vessels equipped with gyro compasses, the saving on one voyage on a vessel of 2,000 gross tons, valued at £500 and insured on full conditions would thus be about £130, while on two voyages the saving would be near £170.

With regard to the underwriting experience on the Hudson Bay business from 1931 up to the end of 1935, it is noted that out of 47 inward and 17 outward crossings of the Hudson Bay, there was only one total loss, and the total loss was attributed by a competent court to negligence. In respect to the voyages made in 1935, all of which were free from casualty, attention is directed to the fact that the voyages to Churchill, except in one case, were made in bad frost, and that it was the intention to make further investigations to ascertain whether greater loss could not be made if vessels proceeding to Churchill, all of which would help to make this trade more remunerative to the shipowner.

IN its report on the results of the 1932 season, in which the loss of the "Bright Fan" occurred, the Imperial Shipping Committee said, among other things: "According to an estimate made after careful inquiry, we have



HON. G. HOWARD FERGUSON, P.C., K.C., until recently High Commissioner for Canada in London, Eng., and a former Prime Minister of Ontario, who has been elected a Director of the Western Assurance Company and of the British America Assurance Company, two of Canada's foremost insurance institutions, with head offices at Toronto, and branches throughout England, Australia, South Africa, and which transact business throughout the British Empire, the United States and most foreign countries.

prevents anything interfering with the steady income from the annuity as long as the annuitant lives.

An investment of \$5,000 in an Immediate Annuity at age 50 on the 20-year guaranteed plan would give you a yearly income of \$323.00 for the rest of your life, however long you live, and should you die before you had received the annuity for twenty years, the yearly payments would be continued to your heirs for the remainder of the period.

An investment in real estate might also be impossible to get your money out of in case of an emergency. Probably an investment in Dominion Government bonds would answer your requirements of a liquid security as well as anything. I am presuming that you have sufficient life insurance to take care of family protection needs. If you have not, and you can secure it, I would advise utilizing some of your existing funds for that purpose.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have noticed from time to time that in your column "Insurance Inquiry" you refer to Lloyd's non-marine underwriters. I take from this there are groups called Lloyd's marine underwriters. Would you be good enough to explain the difference and also what connection there is between these groups, if any?

E. C. E., Ottawa, Ont.

At Lloyd's, London, Eng., there are underwriting members who specialize in the writing of marine insurance, and are known as marine underwriters, and there are also other underwriters who specialize in the writing of non-marine insurance, such as fire, casualty, etc., and are known as non-marine underwriters, though there is nothing to prevent marine underwriters writing non-marine insurance, or non-marine underwriters writing marine insurance, so far as I know, provided they comply with the requirements laid down by the governing committee of Lloyd's in respect to the writing of such insurance.

In Ontario and Quebec and in one or two other Provinces, certain non-marine underwriters, members of Lloyd's, have been licensed to transact all classes of insurance except life insurance, but under the law applicable to such insurers at present in force in these Provinces they are not required to make a deposit with the Government for the protection of policyholders in this country, and they have not made a deposit.

In insuring with outside insurers, Saturday Night advises sticking to those which are not only regularly licensed in this country but which also have deposits with the Government here for the protection of their Canadian policyholders.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Presumably all Canadian life insurance companies make their annual reports to the Insurance Department on identical forms. Some companies' statements of liabilities show "Provision for profits to policyholders (other than deferred dividends) payable in the year following the date of account" and "Provision for accrued profits to policyholders not included above." These two items are missing from other companies' statements. Are these two items in the Dominion blank? If so, why are they not published in the statements of all companies doing a participating business?

The effect of their absence is to materially increase the surplus in the Balance Sheet, giving such companies a fictitious prestige in the matter of unassigned surplus.

C. D. L., Toronto, Ont.

While companies transacting participating life insurance in Canada under Dominion registry are required to ascertain and apportion, at least once every five years, the profits or surplus on their deferred dividend policies, and to show the total sum as a liability in their accounts until actually distributed and paid to the policyholders entitled thereto, they are not required to show as a liability the dividends accrued on other forms of policies, and a number of companies do not do so. Other companies make provision in their liabilities for accrued profits payable in the year following the date of the statement and also for other accrued profits. By the inclusion of these accrued profits in the liabilities, the surplus shown in the Blue Book is corre-



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Final cash payment at the end of 18 years—75% of sum assured.	7,500	
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spondingly reduced, while by their exclusion the surplus is correspondingly increased. Therefore, in comparing the surplus of one company with that of another, as shown in the Blue Book, it is necessary to ascertain if accrued profits are shown as a liability or not, and if one shows them as a liability, and the other does not, the surplus of the former, plus the amount of such liability, should be made the basis of comparison with the surplus of the latter company, in order to obtain a more accurate understanding of the surplus strength of the two companies.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Would you please advise me how long the New York Fire Insurance Company has been transacting business in Canada, whether it is a safe company with which to place a \$100,000 insurance policy, and if it has a good record over a prolonged period for the prompt settlement of the claims of its policyholders?

Any further information you can give me respecting this company will be much appreciated.

G. D. M., Brockville, Ont.

New York Fire Insurance Company, with head office at New York and Canadian head office at Montreal, has been doing business in Canada since October 31, 1929, when it received a Dominion licence. It is regularly authorized to transact business throughout Canada, and has a deposit with the Government of Ottawa of \$202,000 for the protection of Canadian policyholders.

It is a member of what is known as the Corroon and Reynolds group of companies, which includes the American Equitable Assurance Company of New York, the Merchants and Manufacturers Fire Insurance Company, etc.

At the end of 1935 its total assets in Canada were \$247,435.20, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to \$157,056.62, showing a surplus here of \$90,248.58. Its head office financial statement shows total assets at the end of 1935 of \$6,218,266; total liabilities except capital, \$2,435,647; surplus as regards policyholders, \$3,782,619; capital paid up, \$1,000,000; net surplus over capital and all liabilities, \$2,782,619. The financial position of the company is a strong one, and the company is accordingly safe to insure with. All claims can be readily collected in Canada.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I would like to know if the Sterling Casualty Insurance Company, Chicago, Illinois, has a deposit with the Dominion Government.

I am a bit wary of these companies which are not licensed by the government here, and would like to know the answer to the above.

—W. D. R., Cleve, Que.

Sterling Casualty Insurance Company, Chicago, Illinois, is not licensed to do business in Canada, and has no deposit with the Government here for the protection of Canadian policyholders. Not only that, but it has been barred from the use of the Canadian mails for attempting to do business in this country without complying with the law in regard to licensee and Government deposit. It is company to be left alone in my opinion. To solicit insurance for this concern is a punishable offence here.

If you had a claim to collect under one of its policies, payment could not be enforced in this country; you would have to proceed to Illinois to try to collect, which would place you practically at its mercy so far as getting your money was concerned. The cost of its policy at \$3.65 a year may seem low, but it is really dear at the price. I should say, because insurance that is not readily collectable in case of a claim is dear at any premium rate, however low.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Would appreciate some advice from you regarding the financial stability of the Western Empire Life Assurance Co., with head offices in the Power Building, Winnipeg. This company's last balance sheet showed a slight improvement in the cash position, but their assets on the whole had declined and, further, there was still a considerable loan from the bank. Is the Government of this Province responsible for all claims on this company and what is their ability to meet same if their securities are held as collateral by the bank? Are premiums paid in advance secured by their book reserves?

—M. P. J., Winnipeg, Man.

Western Empire Life Assurance Company, with head office at Winnipeg, has been in business since 1912, and operates under Provincial charter and license and not under Dominion charter and registry. Its authorized capital is \$1,000,000, of which \$844,000 has been subscribed and \$211,000 paid up. In addition, the shareholders have paid \$159,498.66 as premium on their stock. The company has a deposit of \$113,182.11 with the Manitoba Government for the protection of policyholders. Its total business in force, less reinsurance, at December 31, 1935, was \$6,998,619.

Its total assets at the end of 1935, according to the report of the Manitoba Superintendent of Insurance, were \$1,687,629.06, made up of Value of real estate (less encumbrances), \$137,354.50; value of mortgages and agreements for sale, exclusive of interest, \$896,149.24; policy loans, \$320,897.90; amortized book value of bonds, debentures and securities other than above, \$68,143.28; actual cash on hand at head office, \$280.00; cash on deposit in chartered banks, \$5,000.00; interest due or accrued and unpaid, \$224,039.29; premiums uncollected (net commissions deducted), \$34,764.85.

Its total liabilities, excluding capital, surplus allotted to deferred dividend policyholders, provision for quinquennial dividends not yet due, contingent reserves, shareholders' surplus and contingent policyholders' reserve, amounted to \$1,351,646.17, made up of: Net liability under contracts in force for payments not due (policy reserves), \$1,200,318.00; net liability for payments due under contracts, \$9,711; amounts left with company under contracts, including interest accumulations, \$9,323.00.

Received from policyholders in advance, \$15,954.50; provincial, municipal and other taxes due and accrued, \$4,900.00; bank overdrafts, \$9,592.25; office expenses due and accrued, \$1,169.31; borrowed money, \$98,500.00; all other liabilities, \$1,872.41. On that basis, the company shows a surplus as regards policyholders of \$335,988.59. As the paid up capital amounted to \$211,100.00, the net surplus shown on that basis is \$124,888.59.

After taking into account the surplus allotted to deferred dividend policyholders of \$15,582.00, the provision for quinquennial dividends not yet due of \$4,297.00, the contingent reserve of \$70,000.00, the shareholders' surplus of \$14,297.23, and the contingent policyholders' reserve of \$6,684.00, the company shows an undivided net surplus of \$14,118.36 over capital and all liabilities. That is, the figures of the Manitoba Government Insurance Department show that the capital of the company is intact and that there is in addition a net surplus over policy reserves, contingent reserves, borrowed money, provision for profits to policyholders, and all liabilities.

Policyholders are thus shown to be well protected, and the company is safe to insure with. Claims against the company are readily collectable, though the Government of the Province does not guarantee the payment of such claims, the extent of its responsibility being to see that the requirements of the law of the Province in regard to license, deposit, solvency, etc., are complied with. Expenses of operation of the Western Empire Life are shown to be high in relation to the volume of business transacted, and in my opinion will have to be materially reduced, if the company is to continue to merit the confidence of the insuring public.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Re Independent Mutual Benefit Federation, I note that this concern is offering a sick benefit to a certain class of their members of \$7.00 per week for period of 15 weeks and \$200 funeral benefit for a fee of \$1.00 a month dues. They also assert that they issue an insurance policy in addition to the above, for \$1,000 for a fee of \$1.00 a month.

Has this concern a deposit with the Dominion Government and are they licensed to carry on this class of business?

M. B. J., Halifax, N.S.

Independent Mutual Benefit Federation, Toronto, is not licensed by the Dominion and has no deposit with the Government of Ottawa for the protection of its certificate holders. It is licensed in Ontario as a mutual benefit society, and has no license for the transaction of life insurance. As a mutual benefit society, it is limited to the payment of sick benefits not in excess of \$12 per week and a funeral benefit not in excess of \$200.

Latest Government figures available with respect to this mutual benefit society are for the year ending December 31, 1934. At the end of 1934 its total assets were \$2,155.18, consisting of cash on hand and in bank. The liabilities are not stated. Its total income in 1934 was \$6,299.87, while its total expenditure amounted to \$4,912.67, of which \$2,183.53 was for the expenses of management, \$1,610.50 for sick benefits, nothing for funeral benefits, \$20 for medical attendance, and \$1,063.64 for other purposes not stated. I should advise against joining this concern.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Would appreciate some advice from you regarding the financial stability of the Western Empire Life Assurance Co., with head offices in the Power Building, Winnipeg. This company's last balance sheet showed a slight improvement in the cash position, but their assets on the whole had declined and, further, there was still a considerable loan from the bank. Is the Government of this Province responsible for all claims on this company and what is their ability to meet same if their securities are held as collateral by the bank? Are premiums paid in advance secured by their book reserves?

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NEW DEAL IN SASKATCHEWAN

Plan of Debt Adjustment Should Help Materially to Restore the Solvency of Saskatchewan's Agriculture

BY F. C. PICKWELL

Manager of Saturday Night's Winnipeg Bureau.

SASKATCHEWAN is fortunate in having as premier and provincial treasurer during these abnormal times a man with business and financial experience and common sense. He has been able to keep both feet on the ground, while theoretical demagogues are doing their utmost (for selfish purposes) to stir up class hatred and undermine our democratic form of government and established institutions. One policy has finally led to an equitable adjustment of a serious debt problem among a large population in the prairie drought-stricken area. The other has led to chaos and justifiable fear among those with a business or investments at stake, because of an unprecedented species (for Canada) of official threats bordering on organized bureaucratic blackmailing.

Premier Patterson and his colleagues did not favor such tactics. The Saskatchewan government has been working for two years collaborating unostentatiously with Canadian financial companies and individuals who had granted requested loans in bygone days for necessary development. Six years of drought and ruined crops made it impossible to collect either interest or principal. Meanwhile these people had to be supported by the municipalities.

By voluntary agreement the mortgage companies, the Dominion and Saskatchewan governments, acting co-operatively, have decided to relieve the agricultural load of indebtedness in the drought-ridden parts of Saskatchewan by approximately \$75,000,000. Interest arrears pyramided since 1930 have been written off, and in future the general rate will be six per cent. But that is far from settling a new precedent. Business corporations have written off many million dollars during the last quarter of a century by way of bad debts and so on—which may surprise a certain type of noisy oratorical agitators, who make no personal sacrifices themselves.

The Dominion Government cancels all loans made for relief in the southern drought area. The Saskatchewan Government cancels all arrears of the public revenue tax, collected from municipalities up to January 1, 1935. Loan companies which were a party to the agreement and others will doubtless follow suit; cancel all unpaid interest owing up to the first day of 1935 or a contractual right of some \$40,000,000. Mortgage debts from January first next will include the amount of unpaid principal on that date, plus interest for 1935 and 1936, on a basis of six per cent. The debt will then be discharged in ten annual installments.

IT HAD also been agreed that future tax and mortgage payments in the drought area will be placed on a more equitable basis. One-third of the grain crop on every mortgaged farm is to be earmarked for the mortgage company. If this amount is less than the instalment due payment on the difference is postponed.

Business and market forecast
Continued from page 17

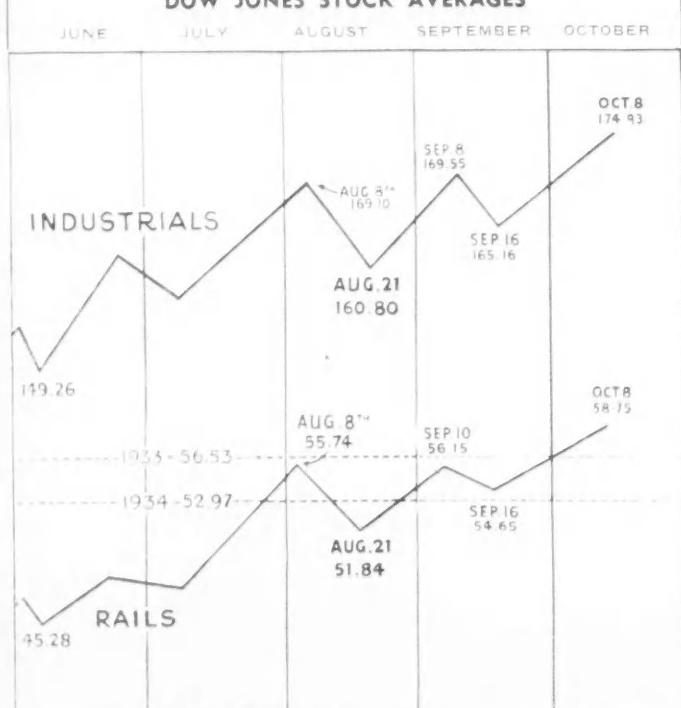
Speculation, however, to be extremely wary because of the potentialities for market results existent in the current Presidential election in the U.S.A. There are at present, above two strong conflicting influences in the election which will vitally affect the prices of stocks. One is the hope that the economic situation there has been set up in the U.S.A. plus the present enhanced demand for not only the American government but the Canadian government as well. The other is the probable selection of a man from administration which would possibly get unusual congressional support to carry on, either its punitive war-like on business.

While this market may see some action within the next few weeks, this marketer ventures an opinion of a possible market development that may be of interest at the present time from an academic standpoint. It may take to be taken by the action of the speculators which action will take place as they have in the past, even in the future.

The stock market movement of the market has progressed from the middle of March, 1935, Industrials 167.71, Rails 27.37 without a major correction. In other words, the averages have practically doubled in price. At the present time the Presidential election appears to be somewhat in doubt with leaders of the polls favoring Mr. Roosevelt. The most important factor with which the market has been the most accurate in the past has been fairly intensive in what the new President will probably be. If as is now believed will turn out to be Mr. Roosevelt, about a week or two before the election date we may see a market climax and top which may later be confirmed after the results of the election were known and the confirmation of this as the top of this move with a signal of the market's down trend might come about when a few of the more important or indirect New Deal political advisors disclose what further development was in store for business.

In the meantime nothing has yet occurred to indicate any change in the upward trend of prices which will be subject of course to usual market corrections. A change however might come very quickly. We shall endeavor to warn you in plenty of time.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



If one-third of the crop is more than the instalment, the difference is applied as an additional reduction. In that way a farmer's payments from year to year fluctuate with the income from his farm.

The governments have also revised their policy covering future tax collections. If a farmer harvests at least ten bushels to the acre of No. 2 wheat (or the equivalent in another grade) he pays his taxes out of his two-thirds of the crop. If he harvests less than that, the mortgage company pays the taxes out of its share and adds the amount of taxes to the following year's instalment due from the farmer. Without harassing the farmer, this should insure regular payment of both taxes and loan instalments, except in the event of total crop failure.

This magnanimous voluntary gesture will do much to restore the morale of those long-suffering people in drought areas, whose wonderful fight against insurmountable obstacles has been a source of admiration throughout Canada. The helping hand has again been extended in



VICTOR M. DRURY, president of the investment banking house of Drury & Co. and senior partner of the Montreal Stock Exchange firm of Drury & Thompson, who has been elected president and director of Hydro-Electric Securities Corporation and International Holding and Investment Company, Limited.

such a tangible manner that it gives them new hope and an incentive to carry on. Contrary to claims of various ambitious agitators (who hoped to capitalize on their misfortunes), they have discovered that those who loaned them money are just human

(Continued on Next Page)

1871 1936

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* All values obtained by channel samples from the back, by, and under the direction of E. N. McCARTHY, Mine Superintendent. Assays by Milton Hersey Co., Ltd.

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people who, without fault of their own, are in a destitute condition. Therefore, as a banker, as a citizen, and as a father, I heartily commend the work of Federation for Community Service to the people of Toronto and urge that they will be generous."

The work of Federation for Community Service does not conflict with or overlap on the work of official relief bodies.

Federation for
**COMMUNITY
SERVICE**

34
AGENCIES

Aged Men's Home
Aged Women's Home
Big Brother Movement
Big Sister Association
Central Neighbourhood House
Crown Workers' Council
Children's Aid Society
Church Home for the Aged
The Creekside
Crestwood
Community Vacation Church Schools
Community Gardens Association
East End Day Nursery
The Haven
Heather Hall
Home Service Association
Humewood House
Industrial Refuge
Infants' Home
Milnay's Institute
Neighbourhood Workers' Association
Protestant Children's Homes
Queen St. East Day Nursery
St. Faith's Lodge
Samson Club
Social Service Association—Toronto General Hospital
Social Service Index
Toronto Men's Hostel
University Settlement
Women's Order of Nurses
Victorian Order of Nurses, York Township
Visiting Homemakers' Association
Women's Patriotic League
Administration and Campaign

MINES

BY J. A. MCRAE

SAN ANTONIO is realizing an operating profit of \$4.20 to the ton. This is before allowance for taxes and depreciation. The ore carries a little over \$9 per ton, with recovery in the first nine months of this year having averaged \$8.85.

Madsen Red Lake is taking on the aspects of a mine with very great tonnage. Since the issue of a recent report indicating possibly 2,000,000 tons to 1,000 feet in depth, the five diamond drill outfits have been busy and have increased the length of the

zone by 30 per cent. A feature is that deeper holes indicate higher values. The estimated average grade of ore is being revised upwards.

Bankfield commenced mill construction this week. The plant is designed for a capacity of 100 tons of ore per day. The official estimate of proven and probable ore is 65,000 tons, carrying \$28 per ton in gold. This suggests another high grade producer for the Long Lac gold field.

Split Lake has its program of lateral development in full swing with progress now at a rate of close to 25 feet per day.

McIntyre-Porcupine has established its subsidiary, at Mud Lake, Quebec, on a producing basis of 125 tons of

ore per day. This promises to be a source of additional substantial income for McIntyre and with reasonable prospects of the new enterprise growing in due time.

Leitch Gold has completed foundations for its mill. The plant is designed to go into production within five to six months at 50 to 75 tons per day. The ore is estimated at 17,000 tons carrying \$35 per ton. The deposit is narrow and costs may be around \$12.

Lake Rowan has let a contract for 5,000 ft. of diamond drilling. The company has \$100,000 in its treasury.

Sladen Malartic is steadily adding to ore in sight with values of around \$10 per ton over big width.

Dome Mines produced \$647,175 from 45,800 tons of ore during September.

Argosy is in high grade ore at the 500 ft. level. Drifting at this lower level has so far opened a length of 170 ft. of ore. In September the mill handled 5,187 tons of ore for average recovery of \$18.45 per ton.

Albany River has encountered ore in the shaft below 250 ft. in depth. Initial assay results indicate \$11 across 36 inches.

Gold production from the mines of Canada for August was 328,697 ounces. Output for the first eight months of 1936 was 2,415,711 ounces, up 15 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1935.

Hard Rock cut over 14 ft. in width of ore carrying \$18.70 per ton in the crescent at the 150 ft. level of No. 2 shaft.

Omega is milling 400 tons daily and will shortly increase to 500 tons per day. A moderate profit is being realized on the comparatively low grade ore.

Central Patricia had a net profit of 12 cents per share in the eight months ended August 31.

Bralorne produced \$227,850 during September. This is a new high record. The mill is handling 475 tons daily. Total output for the nine months ended September 30 was \$1,603,810.

NEW DEAL

(Continued from Page 22)

beings like themselves, and anxious to have such team-work as will tend to solve the problems of all concerned.

Given the same reasonable cooperation by the governments and debtors in Manitoba and Alberta there is no reason to doubt that fair and equitable adjustments may be made there as well. But it does necessitate all cards being placed on the table in a frank and honorable manner, as was done in Saskatchewan. Nothing is ever accomplished in the long run on any other basis, despite the verbose preachers of so many oratorical reformers. They are more concerned about wrecking the present machine, in the hope of finally being able to experiment with their own theoretical fantasies—with profitable advantage to themselves.

The Saskatchewan plan of adjustment has the merit of an am-



FLOYD L. CARLISLE, Chairman of the Board of Consolidated Edison Corporation and of Niagara Hudson Power, one of the leaders in the public utility field of the United States, who will address the dinner of the Engineering Alumni Association of the University of Toronto at the Royal York Hotel on the evening of Saturday, October 31. The dinner is one of the events held in connection with the Ninth Triennial Reunion of the Association.

—Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

cable and voluntary compromise, still recognizing there are two parties to a contract, and followed the British way of aiming at a medium between two extremes under abnormal conditions. As a result the provincial credit is not placed in jeopardy. Alberta preferred an autocratic attitude more in line with fascist states, which they now appear to imitate) and their credit is already impaired, if not destroyed.

Saskatchewan took the constitutional course, and recognized the rights of both debtors and creditors. Alberta favored political appeals to mob psychology, preaching the doctrine of hate against one class, with much at stake, in appeals to others, with little or nothing to lose—and the constitutionality of its legislative enactments is very doubtful.

The Winnipeg Tribune compares the two plans in this way: "Alberta slashed the interest rate to five per cent.; Saskatchewan makes six per cent. the maximum. Alberta specifically exempts taxes and other obligations to the crown from the readjustment; Saskatchewan writes off certain parts of the tax arrears. Alberta endeavors to carry the adjustment back to July 1, 1932; Saskatchewan carries it back to 1930, at least in the primary drought area. Alberta's readjustments embrace the whole province, urban and rural; those of Saskatchewan, except the interest cut, are graduated according to the drought map, and urban contracts do not come under the scheme."

"The fundamental difference between the two plans is a constitutional one. Alberta has tried to do the thing by legislation, which is almost certainly ultra vires; Saskatchewan, somewhat more fortunate in being able to secure assistance from Ottawa, is proceeding on a voluntary basis. The Alberta scheme is obviously biased in favor of the debtor. Saskatchewan has clearly tried to hold the scales even as between debtor and creditor."

"The great merit of the Saskatchewan plan, as distinct from the Alberta plan embodied in Mr. Aberhart's recent laws," says the Winnipeg Free Press, "is that it is voluntary. Alberta legislation may have influenced the mortgage companies, but the fact remains that they have freely agreed to reduce debts owing to them. Mr. Aberhart's procedure damaged credit in Alberta seriously. Neither public nor private credit is hurt in Saskatchewan."

"Debtors are relieved by the free-will action of creditors wise enough to see that the security on which they loaned has shrunk, and that they cannot collect. The success of the plan depends, of course, on the farmers' faithful compliance with the requirements for future payment. Assuming that the new deal in Saskatchewan should help materially to restore the solvency of agriculture and to stabilize credit."

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	Bid	Asked
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Aveo Farmers Dairy 7% Pfd.	44.00	
Andian National Corp. 47.50	48.50	
Burns, C. G. Ltd. A	8.00	10.00
Can. Wire & Cable 6% Pfd.	113.00	118.00
Can. Industries "B" Com. 227.00		
Can. Westinghouse 65.00		
Caron, F. & Sons 6% Bonus	60.00	
Dearl, Found & Steel Com. 60.00		
Dunlop Tires 7% Pfd.	84.00	86.00
Godefrich Elevator & Transit 8.00	9.00	
Great Lakes Paper Pfd.	16.00	17.00
Hillman, C. Com. 1.00		
Highland Dairy Com. 7.50	7.50	8.75
Provincie Paper 7% Pfd.	106.00	108.00
Robinson Cansl. Com. 8.50	9.50	
Silverwood's Farries Ltd. 1.00		
Standard Fuel 6% Pfd.	54.00	
United Steel "A" Pfd.	105.00	
	10.00	12.00

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Canada Life Assur. 520.00 520.00

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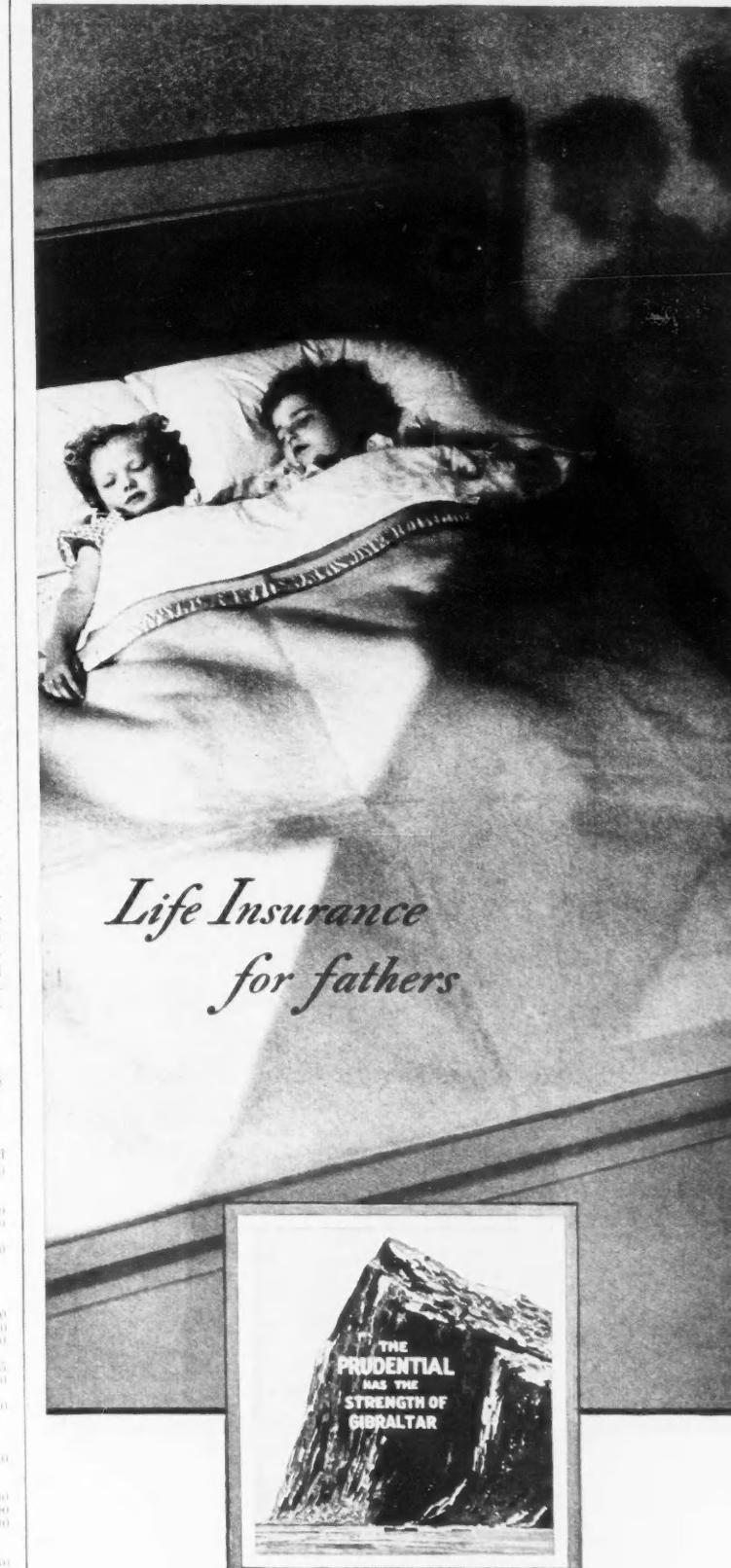


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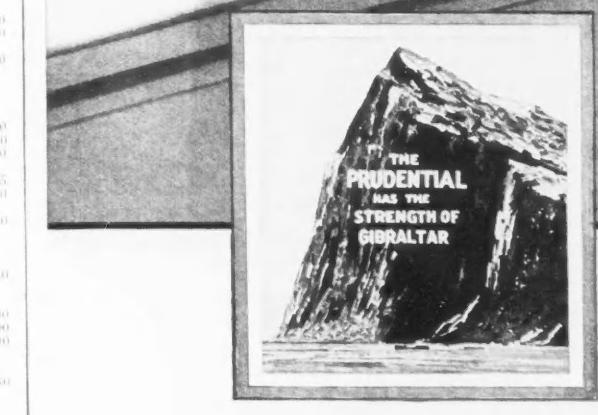
Use it to light your first pipeful of Tareyton. You'll never in your life put a match to better use. Tareyton is a mixture of only the finest tobaccos. The best smoking tobacco you ever put in your pipe.



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WHILE

Washington has always sent tons of publicity out to industry on various legislative moves, it is safe to say that none has ever received the fanatical attention, both pro and con, as has the recently enacted Robinson-Patman Anti-Chain Store Act, which seeks to bar price discrimination in industry.

Books, pamphlets, interviews, and news stories have carried headlines that thundered the end of business, while others called the Act the dawning of a new day in commerce. The average merchant can well be excused for not knowing what the Act "is all about".

Particularly the Canadian merchant can be excused for misunderstanding the bill with all the complications added to its interpretation through an international boundary, a different form of government, and the vagueness of general newspaper

reports filed from one country to another.

The Federal Trade Commission itself, which will administer the Act, has practically admitted that it does not know much more about it than the average layman.

Primarily it was destined in spirit to "force big business to give the little man a break". With that in mind, the four definite objectives outlined are less hard to follow.

1st. To stop the practice of granting large "agent's fees" to large companies when no agent was actually involved—the company receiving the agent's commission instead because of the large quantity purchased.

This was a particularly ripe practice in international trade, when a large U.S. corporation, company, or business, granted enormous "international agencies' fees" to nonexistent parties, for shipping and marketing their respective products in Canada, and Mexico to a smaller degree. The larger auto producers, packaged and tinned food companies, and a small number of tobacco companies, who are popular in the Dominion, have profited as much as 25 per cent through the "international agency fees" saving. In some cases a dummy agency was actually set up, owned, operated, and directed by the company heads. Needless to say, one puppet was all that was needed to give it a look of genuineness. This is the primary point of the bill which will affect Canadian business.

Point 2: Another important point to Canadian business. Fundamentally it will have the effect of cutting down commissions of all kinds down the line to the eventual salesman. Whether these cuts will be any greater in the Dominion than the States is as yet impossible to say.

Point two, technically seeks "to limit the margin of profit on those businesses making enough to pay excess profits taxes," through a complicated maze of "do nots" for this, that, and the other, in the end forcing large corporations or manufacturers to lease their stores, yards, etc. to individuals, rather than control them directly. This section was the most bizarre of all. Congressman Wright Patman, co-author of the bill, admitting during hearings on the measure that the margin of profit of the "little man" was almost invariably larger than that of the "big business".

3. To prevent unfair competition by collusion, secret price-fixing, and other parallel practices.

4. To divorce the manufacturer-producer from the actual market, thus setting up more middle men, hoped by Patman and Senator Joseph T. Robinson, to be "little middlemen".

There were a number of other clauses contained in the bill, while it was in the throes of passage. Basing point exclusion, labor rights, and such, were killed, however, in committee rooms. These, however, would not have applied in Canada.

THOUGH the aims, whether they be good or bad, are clear enough, their methods of operation are so obscure, so hazy and so full of contradictions, similarities, and loopholes, it must be said no one has as yet been brave enough to state that he has actually figured out how the bill will work in practice. The most informed writers on the subject preface their compositions with a "this is my personal opinion through years of experience. No one can vouchsafe a guess how the courts will decide on each point of this complicated bill."

For practical purposes, it would seem that the bill inherently is not so important as men would have one believe. What is important is the end it strives for, and the fact that other men in Congress are working on bills to achieve those ends one by one, plug up its loopholes, and make each point clear and workable.

Congress at large knows the Robinson-Patman Act is unworkable practically. Congress is resigned to its eventual repeal, or just letting it be forgotten in our law libraries. I say this, not as a guess, but after speaking with leading sponsors of this legislation, including both Senator Robinson and Congressman Patman. Already Patman is working on an amendment to it, to present to the 75th Congress, which he hopes will plug loopholes in the present law.

In confirming the fact that he is prepared to go to bat pressing his new legislation as soon as the new Congressional session convenes, Congressman Patman points out that his new bill seeks to plug loopholes in the present law by preventing manufacturers from engaging in retail distribution. He believes his new amendment to the bill to be 100 per cent effective in inter-state and international transactions.

As a timely indication of the regard with which U.S. business at large holds the threat of the Robinson-Patman Act, the first complaint, on the first of October, which came to the hands of the Federal Trade Commission is interesting. Three complaints came at the same time. The complaints name three respondents—the Kraft Phenix Cheese Corporation, the Sheldford Cheese Company, both popular in the Dominion, and a floor covering manufacturer, Bird & Son, Inc., located in East Walpole, Mass.

Buried in the Commission's public hand-out report on the complaints, is a short sentence which glares at a careful reader: "No allegation is made in the complaint of bad faith or any subterfuge or secrecy on the part of the respondent in connection with its price policy."

The complaint is against point one

"Teddy" Roosevelt, a cousin of the present occupant of the Executive Mansion, did much yelling about a "big stick" to crack down on big business.

And Teddy in the last analysis did little for the small business man, other than hinder and irritate the larger businesses. He did little real cracking down on big business, because, as he says sadly in his memoirs, written after he left office and had much time for reflection, "I suppose big business is an outgrowth of expansion in an expanding country. If it be Gresham's law of supply and demand that Congress is attempting to regulate, they will never achieve their ends." It is simple fact that no matter how barbaric, no matter how simple, no matter anything, the economic law of supply and demand cannot be beaten, any more than we can defeat the law of gravitation. Of course we can fly, but gravitation has been far from done away with because of that fact.

AS STATED before, the really important thing is not this Act itself, but the current of thought it sets for the 75th Congress which convenes in Washington next January. Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, for instance, is hard at work on a bill to abolish the present basing-point system in many nationwide industries which extend into Canada. The giant steel industry will be the most affected. He submitted the same bill last year, which died in committee. The L.C.C., at the insistence of certain Senatorial figures, is understood to be ready for a drastic coal per ton mile cut in freight costs, within certain areas, aiming at forcing local consumers to use local coal, and hindering the mine owner from selling too far afield, which will also have a great influence on United States coal companies selling in Canada.

Along the same lines, the Guffey Coal Bill, and the revived N.R.A., in some form, are practically assured of new consideration.

The N.R.A., the A.A.A., and the Guffey Coal Bill, from the point of view of the New Dealer, did not die in vain. From their respective defeats the Administration has learned a great deal about constitutional law. Especially it has learned how to delay trial for months and years, and to a certain extent, how to write bills so complicated no court will be able to figure them out in less than three or four years at a minimum.

That is why observers are saying that the Robinson-Patman Bill is not nearly so important as the children it will foster in the 75th Congress. The Act itself, in the last analysis, is a spirit wish for practical purposes. But it is out of such dreams, and aims that come minor regulations seeking to get each business down to the size of its smallest competitors.

CANADA'S INVESTMENT LAWS

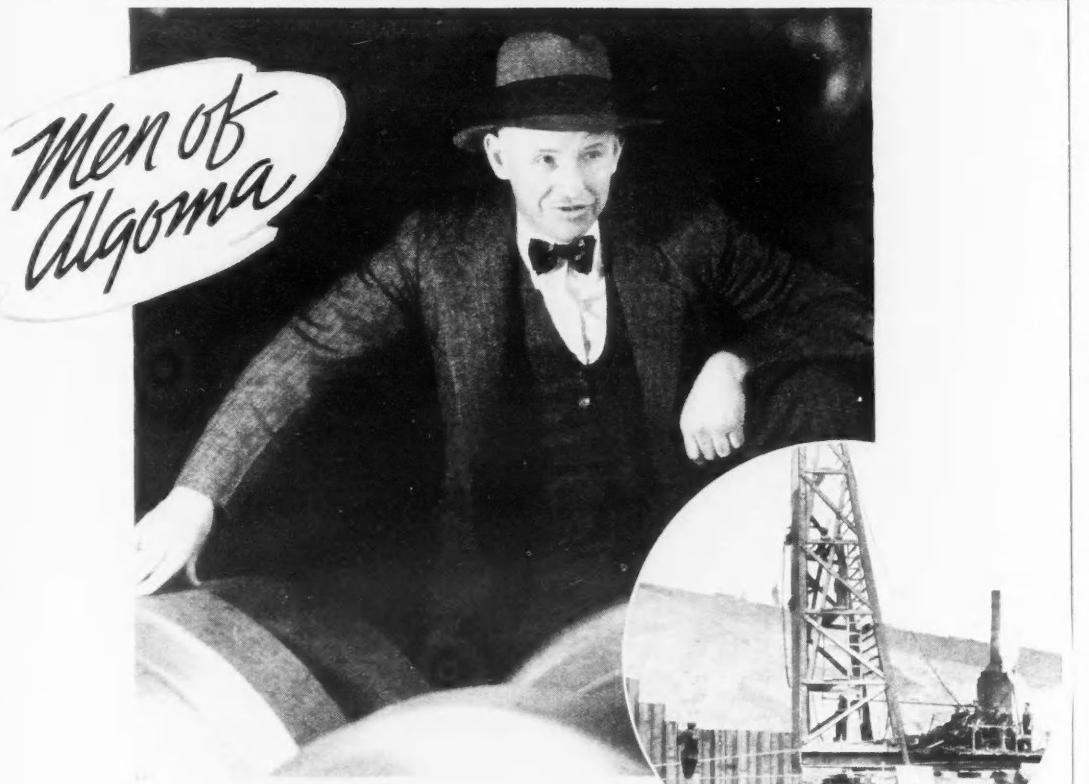
(Continued from page 17)

entire common stock are owned by the wealthy people who are identified with the management. The trustee cannot invest in these equities. The life insurance company can do so only under strict limitations, and even then it may meet criticism for "speculating" with the funds of its policyholders. But consider what happens in this process of inflation which is now taking place. The money value of any bonds or mortgages against the concern remains as it was—the buying power of this money value in terms of commodities, declines greatly. When the beneficiary or the pensioner receives his interest, or the pensioner his quarterly cheque, for the usual amount, he finds it will not buy him the same living as formerly. His proportionate share of the total wealth thereby goes down, and with it his standard of living. But the factory itself keeps its prices in line with its cost of materials and labor, and its profits margins rise in proportion.

When the French franc was devalued, soon after the war, from 19 cents to approximately four cents, and commodity prices and living costs in France multiplied (in terms of francs), many thousands of pensioners and other retired persons of moderate means were reduced to penury. Not so the owners of the great French industries, banks and other enterprises; they adjusted their operations to the new currency, and their money incomes were multiplied accordingly, so that their relative buying power was at least maintained. Probably a similar trend will follow on the second devaluation which has just been announced. It is significant that accompanying a corresponding step by Italy, a special tax has been imposed on property owners, on the ground that they, as well as the rest of the people, should be made to incur some loss.

The shifting or redistribution of wealth, through devaluation, is in the main from the creditor to the debtor class. But it is the small creditor, with one or two mortgages, life policies, trustee securities, or a pension, who feels the pinch the worst. Relatively few large estates are in these forms alone; most of them include direct ownership of properties, or control of industrial concerns, and the gains on these tend to balance the losses on the former. Wages tend to rise to the new scale, but the purchasing power of the savings of the working people is depleted, because inevitably they are in small creditor securities.

Can our investment laws and regulations be altered to meet this problem? It is not likely, without leaving the door open to the rankest kind of speculation. Devaluation is frankly intended to deprive the creditor class of some of its accumulation; this it will accomplish, regardless of who is injured. It throws the plums at the feet of the speculator, and speculation simply does not mix with the precepts of investment. He who is free to speculate can protect himself and even enhance his position. But he who has followed the precepts of investment, and has subjected his funds to our investment laws, has given his hostages to fortune, for admittedly these laws are inadequate to protect him against the exceptional conditions which now exist.



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